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No. 1760.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. C.E. F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN FAIRBANKS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DAKIN, Esq. F.R.S., F.G.S., Asst. Sec. to the Association, Esq. M.A., and Professor Roscoe, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen's-square, Upper Thames-street, London.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEFTON, Lord Lieutenant, &c.

The recipients of the special Circular D1 are respectfully informed that the Works intended for the forthcoming Exhibition should be delivered to the several Agents on or before the 10th of August next, not later. The Works in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture of other contributors must be delivered, free of cost, not later than the 17th of August, addressed, "per Pickford & Co., to the Queen's Hall, Bold-street, Liverpool."

Important alterations are being made in the Exhibition Gallery, through which the Works will be greatly improved, and the space in the "line" increased.

Agents.
London.—Mr. James Beale, 10, Foley-street, W.
Edinburgh.—Mr. Daniel Rogers, Green-side-place.
Dublin.—Mr. A. Lunge, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
Bristol.—Mr. John Frost, Clare-street.
Secretary's Office, 24, North John-street, Liverpool, July 18.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

This Library offers copies to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 50,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. In addition to the regular supply, may be had at the rate of 12 per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3s. a year; or 2s. a year with entrance fee of 6s. Life Membership, 250. Catalogue, 7s. 6d. Open from 10 to 6.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, Four Miles from

Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire. The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthy, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application. The next half-year will commence on the 1st of August. Queenwood College, Stockbridge, May 21, 1861.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—

GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars apply to the Rev. the Masters, 4 York-terrace, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. RELIE BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 15, Aldersgate-street, London.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER. This SCHOOL is recognized by the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering."

Each Pupil is provided with a separate Sleeping Apartment. Application for Admission is to be made to the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, College, Chester.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP.

NOTES.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of a superior order, and young Gentlemen are carefully educated for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile Engineering and Agricultural Pursuits. Under the care of competent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of instruction is very comprehensive. The school is in a most favourable situation; and for exercise and recreation there are extensive playgrounds and a covered gymnasium. Workshop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity, and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity. The School re-opens on the 9th of August.—For Prospectuses, and further Particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

near London. Principal—MR. G. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

THE PUPILS of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 23. Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School; or of Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, 64, Basins-hall-street; and Messrs. RELIE Brothers, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

SEAWOOD HOUSE, GRANGE, in CART-

MEL, LANCAIRE. Mrs. William Dracup, Principal, assisted by Miss E. Ashurst, Pauper, and Miss F. Dracup, assist in the above Establishment, for the Education of Young Ladies, WILL BEGIN AGAIN D.V. on TUESDAY, the 30th of July.—Prospectuses, &c. may be had on application.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon,

Cheshire, who receives a few Young Ladies requiring social yet select companionship in their studies, will have a VACANCY for ONE or TWO PUPILS on the 29th of August, ending the 31st of August.—For Terms and References address Miss HOLTHAM, 21, Powis-square, Brighton.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches compulsory and optional of their Programmes, at the Prædial Military College, Sandbury, &c.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LESLEY.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—GENEVA.—A

Lady is anxious to recommend an Educational Establishment, limited to twelve Young Ladies, conducted by an English lady and her husband, a French gentleman, with the aid of a German Governess and Professors. Terms, inclusive, 850.—A Vacancy for a Governess Pupil; terms inclusive, for two years, 500.—Prospectus and particulars on application to S. C., 21, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

CREMORNE.—SECOND PRIVATE FETE

in behalf of the SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS, WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 24. Tickets for Vouchers will be issued on and after Monday next, July 23, at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Broad-street. The same series of attractions will be presented, commencing with the Juvenile Entertainments from half-past 5 to 7 o'clock, the General Entertainments from 8 to 12. Family Juvenile Tickets, admitting Four at Half-price. A List of the Ladies' Patronesses may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Library.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, OAKLEY-

SQUARE, ST. PANCRAS.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LONDON will preach a SERMON at the above Church in aid of this Charity on SUNDAY NEXT, July 21. Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock.

1,367 In-Patients were admitted into the Hospital during the year 1860; of these 696 were from the Parish of St. Pancras, and 371 from all other parishes.

5,331 Out-Patients were admitted during the same year; 4,213 were from the Parish of St. Pancras, and 918 from all other parishes.

791 Ophthalmic cases, and 11,700 cases of Casualty were relieved in 1860, at least three-fourths were from the Parish of St. Pancras. 627 Lying-in Women were attended at their own habitations; 393 were from the Parish of St. Pancras, and 54 from all other parishes. This Hospital has been open 36 years, during which period 33,035 In-Patients, 336,431 Out-Patients, 13,176 Lying-in Women, and in the last twelve years of the term 9,628 Ophthalmic Patients have experienced the benefits of the establishment.

In the seven months now elapsed of the current financial year 1860, there have been about 5,700, including 322 Annual Subscriptions and 1,247 Students' Fees. These sources, from which the ordinary revenue of the Hospital is mainly derived, are nearly exhausted, while the demands for expenditure and the arrangements for improving the nursing, for the treatment of special diseases, for baths, and for providing for an increase in the number of patients, amounts to at least 5,500. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received in the Vestry-room of the Church after Divine Service; and by the following Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co. 59, Strand; The London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch; Sir C. Scott & Co. Cavendish-square; and Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co. 1, Lombard-street.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 21th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

MADemoiselle TITIENS,
MADAME RUEDERSDOFF,
MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON.

MADemoiselle ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,

AND MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,

MR. MONTMETH SMITH, MR. SANTLEY,

AND SIGNOR GIUGLINI. SIGNOR BELLETTI.

SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.

ORGANIST—MR. STIMPSON.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.

ELIJAH..... MENDELSSOHN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

SAMSON..... HANDEL.

THURSDAY MORNING.

MESSIAH..... HANDEL.

FRIDAY MORNING.

GRAND SERVICE IN D..... BETHOVEN.

MOSETTO..... HUMMEL.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT..... HANDEL.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

COMPRISING

OVERTURE..... (Sleep of Corinthus)..... ROSSINI.

GRAND FANFARE..... ROSSINI.

OVERTURE..... (Der Freischütz)..... WEBER.

SOLO PIANOFORTE.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE CREATION..... HAYDN.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

COMPRISING

OVERTURE..... (Marsch)..... MENDELSSOHN.

GRAND CONCERTO PIANOFORTE..... ROSSINI.

OVERTURE..... (Guillaume Tell)..... ROSSINI.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

OVERTURE..... (Marsch)..... AUBER.

FRIDAY EVENING.

JUDAS MACCABEUS..... HANDEL.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 26th of July, on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. J. O. MASON, Chairman.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of

London, wishes to meet with a Young Man about to Study Medicine, or to enter any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own Son.—Apply to E. L. Mr. Hardwick, 152, Piccadilly, London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY, BONN.—

Mr. TH. STROMBERG, Graduate of Philology, authorized and only Translator of the last volume of LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, and Author of Metrical Versions from the Classics, RECEIVES A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Latin, Greek, German, &c. French by a Native Professor. Highest references. Mr. S. will be in London from the 10th to the last of July, at CULVERWELL'S HOTEL, 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, from Eleven till One.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—CANN-

STATT, near Stuttgart, one of the finest and healthiest places in Germany 30 hours from London.—Prof. HIRSCH, whose Establishment is highly recommended by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., of Regent-square, and the Rev. Newman Macleod, D.D., of Glasgow as well as by the Gentlemen whose sons have been under Prof. Hirsch's care, has some VACANCIES at present. The instruction comprises chiefly the Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Latin, Mathematics in all its branches, Geography and History. Sons of Gentlemen only are received. The Quarter begins with the Entrance of the Pupil.—For further information and Prospectuses apply to Prof. HIRSCH, Cannstatt-on-the-Neckar; or to Mr. CURTIS, 133, Chesapeake, E.C., London.

EDUCATION.—A Lady, who has been for

upwards of twenty years engaged in Tuition, and who resides in a Cathedral and Collegiate City presenting peculiar facilities with respect to the study of the Classics, RECEIVES A limited number of YOUNG LADIES.

The Course of Instruction comprises, in addition to the usual Classics of General Education, French, German, Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing and Calligraphic Exercises.

The Domestic arrangements combine the ease and comfort of a Home with the necessary discipline of a School.

The References include many Clergymen and Laymen of the Church of England, in various parts of the Kingdom.

Communications to E. L. No. 4, Schoolbury-lane, Canonbury-square, London, N., will receive prompt attention.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—SCHOOL

FRIGATE, "CONWAY," LIVERPOOL.

Capt. ALFRED ROYER, R.N., Commander.

THOMAS DOBSON, Esq., B.A., Head-Master.

The next Session of this Institution, established to afford, at moderate expense, a sound Education and practical Nautical Instruction to Boys intended for Officers in the Merchant Navy, will COMMENCE on the 1st of August.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset and Rear-Admiral Lord Cathcart have each given a Naval Cadetship next Christmas, to be completed for by the Boys.

Many of the leading Shipowners of Liverpool have agreed to take the Cadets from the "Conway" as Apprentices free of premium.

Terms, 3s. Guineas per annum. Applications to be addressed to the Commander of the "Conway," Rock Ferry, Birkenhead; or to E. J. THOMSON, Secretary, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—DR. ALTSCHUL,

Author of "First German Reading-Book," dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c., M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

TRAVELLING or RESIDENT GERMAN

and FRENCH TUTOR, or SECRETARY.—A young Englishman late Tutor to H.S.H. Prince Julius of Schleswig-Holstein, at Düsseldorf) DESIRES a TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT in the family of a nobleman or gentleman. Would like to travel, particularly in Italy. German and French fluently and some knowledge of Italian, Piano-forte, and Drawing. Excellent references.—Address F. S. C., Poste-restante, Rochester.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.R.S., &c., begs

to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES, fitted for gentlemen preparing for the Government and other Examinations, are now conducted at the Polytechnic Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, confined to his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments, Institutions, &c. The Laboratory, under the direction of Professor Gardner, is open for Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.—39, Regent-street, W.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHOORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMMISSIONERS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS of School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.

SIR SUSAN RONEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1s.—W. H. SMITH & SONS, and all Railway Stations; M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS.—BLACK'S

GUIDE-BOOKS and TRAVELLING MAPS, last Editions, will be found to contain all the most recent and useful information for travelling in this country.—London: SMITH & SONS, 61, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, JULY

WICH, KEW, RICHMOND, &c.—and Exhibitions, BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS, containing Descriptions of the above, and giving the most interesting—SMITH & SONS, Strand; and all Booksellers.

NEWSPAPER

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT BRASS BAND CONTEST.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST will be held at the Crystal Palace on TUESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, the 23rd and 24th of July. Upwards of One Hundred Bands from all parts of England are engaged to take part in this great musical contest. The contest will commence in the Grounds each day at 10 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock precisely the whole of the Bands will meet on the Great Orchestra, and will perform Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the Grand Coronation March, Rule Britannia, and the National Anthem; after which they will resume the contest in the Grounds till 11 o'clock.

Valuable Prizes in Money and Cups will be given by the Crystal Palace Company; and in addition, some of the principal Musical Instrument Makers of London have presented several first-class Instruments and Musical Works as Special Prizes.

Special Trains at low fares are arranged to run from all parts of England; and Trains will leave London Bridge, Victoria, and Intermediate Stations for the Palace as often as required.

Doors open at 9. Admission, 1s.; Children under 12, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—M. BLONDIN.—It

is with much pleasure it is announced that arrangements have been made with M. BLONDIN to give an EXTRA SINGLE PERFORMANCE on the TIGHT ROPE raised only a few feet from the ground of those truly marvellous feats which he performed at the private display in the Terrace Dining-Room on Friday, June 21, and which then excited so much astonishment and elicited such extraordinary and unanimous marks of approval from the representatives of the Press and others then present. The performance will take place, on a stage erected for the purpose in the Centre Transept, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, terminating before 9 o'clock.—Admission by Special Tickets, or by Pay Tickets, or on payment of Half-a-Crown each. Numbered Reserved Stalls, immediately in front of the Stage, or in the Side Galleries, 5s. each. Unnumbered Reserved Seats, immediately behind the Stalls, Half-a-Crown. Tickets for admission, Stalls, and Reserved Seats on sale at the usual Agents, at the Crystal Palace, or at 5, Exeter Hall.

* This performance WILL BE REPEATED on Friday, July 25. Those who desire to witness it are recommended to make early application for Tickets, particularly for Stalls, which must be LIMITED IN NUMBER.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND,"

offered by the Parliament, A.D. 1657, containing upwards of Thirty Authentic Portraits, nearly life size, painted by J. H. W. COLE, the celebrated English Painter, Esq. M.P. Messrs. J. & R. JENNINGS beg to announce that this fine Picture is now ON VIEW at their GALLERY, 43, CHURCHSIDE, E.C., from 10 to 5 daily.—Admission by invitation or private address card.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY in a School

A LADY, not under 25 years of age (Terms, 25 to 30, per annum), fully competent to impart a sound English Education, with French.—Address L. M., Advertiser Office, Faringdon, Berks.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the North of England, wishes

to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861.—For particulars address A. X., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

WANTED BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,

Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Reader, Translator, Teacher or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 38, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.—WANTED, A

Gentleman competent to take charge of the Literary Department of two established Monthly Papers, and invest in a share of the same.—C. D. R., Deacon's 150, Leadenhall-street.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A Gentleman of capital

is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—A Nobleman or

Gentleman of fair repute may hear of a chance of PURSUING a highly remunerative INTEREST in a Literary Property of first-rate importance.—Address, in strict confidence, with real name, to ERSKINE, Post-office, Chancery-lane.

LITERARY.—A Graduate of an English Uni-

versity will be glad to UNDERTAKE FRENCH or GERMAN TRANSLATION, Medical or other, for an Author or Publisher. Satisfactory references.—Address SIGMA, Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

A CIVIL ENGINEER and PATENTEE in

desirous of MEETING WITH A GENTLEMAN able to command not less than 2,000l. to join him in manufacturing articles in universal demand, and affording a large profit. To any one with a taste for scientific pursuits the present would afford a desirable opportunity.—Apply, with real Name and Address, to ZETA, care of Messrs. W. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, E.C.

WANTED, AN ASSISTANT, in a PRINT-

SELLER'S Establishment, at the West End. He must be well educated, and of gentlemanly address, and not less than 25 years of age. He will be required to attend on customers, and make himself generally useful. Only a person of an INVALID condition would render confinement in a Lunatic Asylum objectionable, but who would yet demand Medical treatment and judicious constant attention.—Address, for a Portraiture, "MEDICUS," Poste-Responde, G. F. O., Dublin.

SHORTHAND AMANUENSIS.—The Ad-

vertiser, having some portion of his time unemployed, desires employment as shorthand or in copying, preparing MSS. for the press, &c. Has filled a similar appointment, and possesses superior Testimonials as to ability, trustworthiness, &c.—ALPHA, Barton's Library, 7, Kennington-road, S.

MENTAL.—A Medical Man (Married), re-

siding in a healthy locality, about two hours' run by Rail from Dublin, in the County of Wick, is desirous of a position where condition would render confinement in a Lunatic Asylum objectionable, but who would yet demand Medical treatment and judicious constant attention.—Address, for a Portraiture, "MEDICUS," Poste-Responde, G. F. O., Dublin.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—A. LUSON, Painter

on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris.—Painted Glass, in the Chapel, for the Coronation of Charles, Grimaldes, Mosais, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries, Fancy Subjects, such as Moyses—Hunting and other Subjects, of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The objects of the Association are:—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester, July, 1861.

The Local Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science announce that the MEETING for this year will be held at Manchester, and will commence on Wednesday the 4th of September next, under the Presidency of William Fairbairn, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

On this occasion it is fully expected that there will be present many of the corresponding members of the Association, and a large number of British members, all of whom the special inducements offered by the city of Manchester and its populous and industrious neighbourhood are well known. The time appointed for the Meeting has been arranged for the convenience of members of foreign as well as British universities, and as the facilities for arriving at Manchester are now very complete, there is every reason to anticipate a meeting of unusual extent and interest. Both the general and local officers will exert themselves to make the visit of their associates on this occasion agreeable and profitable.

The Local Committee are preparing, amongst other arrangements for the entertainment of the Association, besides special exhibitions, on some interesting subjects, and the following special exhibitions, viz.—An exhibition illustrative of the history, progress and achievements of photographic art in its several branches, and photographic apparatus; and a similar exhibition of telegraphic science and apparatus.

A very extensive exhibition of modern microscopes and microscope objects; and Exhibitions of specially interesting zoological, botanical and geological specimens, and chemical processes, philosophical apparatus and mechanical models.

Excursions to neighbouring localities of scientific or general interest will be provided for the members of the Association. Arrangements made for extensive access to establishments in the neighbourhood, where visitors may have the opportunity of seeing various branches of local industry and practical science in operation.

The Local Secretaries will be glad to be informed as early as may be convenient, of the intention of any visitor to be present at the Meeting, and on receipt of the necessary notices to be held in the Free Trade Hall, the following special exhibitions, viz.—An exhibition illustrative of the history, progress and achievements of photographic art in its several branches, and photographic apparatus; and a similar exhibition of telegraphic science and apparatus.

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II. MONTEALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
III. TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.
IV. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
V. SCOTTISH CHARACTER.
VI. RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.
VII. CAUVET.
VIII. DEMOCRACY ON ITS TRIAL.
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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
No. CCXXXII, was published on SATURDAY LAST.

- Contents.
I. POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
II. LITERARY REMAINS OF ALBERT DÜRER.
III. CARTHAGE.
IV. NOVELS OF FERNAN CABALLERO.
V. WATSON'S LIFE OF PORSON.
VI. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY, THE LAST STUARTS, AND ALFIELL.
VII. BUCKLE ON CIVILIZATION IN SPAIN AND SCOTLAND.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

LITERATURE

Summary of the Acts of Don Fernando Cortes—[Archivo Mexicano: Documentos para la Historia de Mexico. Sumario de la Residencia tomada a D. Fernando Cortes, Gobernador y Capitan General de la N. E. y a otros Gobernadores y Oficiales de la Misma. Paleografiado del original por el Lic. Ignacio Lopez Rayon]. (Mexico, Tipographia de Vicente Garcia Torres.)

FASCINATED ourselves by the brilliant career and attractive qualities of Cortes, we should have expected that the modern Mexicans—the descendants of his ancient comrades and compatriots—would have cherished his memory and been proud of his fame as their national hero. Strange to say, this is not the case. In 1823 the mob would have broken open his tomb, in order to scatter his ashes to the winds, had they not been anticipated by some friends who secretly removed the relics. In the present day, we cannot travel in Mexico without finding that the feeling towards Cortes is very different from that which is entertained by those who have formed their judgment of him solely from a perusal of Prescott's pages. The Mexican's admiration of his showy qualities is seasoned by a liberal admixture of depreciation; and dark stories of guilt and cruelty, handed down by tradition, are readily produced in support of their opinion.

How comes such a feeling to prevail? Where there is smoke there must be some fire; and it may either be that this is the smoke issuing from the accusations made against Cortes in his lifetime, and dismissed by Prescott as unworthy of credit; or that Prescott has erred in so treating them, and that the opinion entertained by the Mexicans is the true one—that many of these accusations were true, and that history must accept them as flaws on the character of this great man. The author, or rather compiler, of the work which we have noted at the head of this article takes the latter view; and in his published extracts from the Mexican archives we have, doubtless, the long-forgotten source whence many of these stories and much of this feeling have arisen.

The documents here published exist in the archives of the city of Mexico, and were deciphered and copied by Rayon, a lawyer there. They consist of the instructions from the King to Luys Ponce de Leon—his secret instructions—the examination of the witnesses, &c., and a criminal process brought, at the instance of his wife's mother and brother, against Cortes for the murder of his wife.

The charges involved in these documents were all known to Prescott, and summarily and *ex cathedra* disposed of in a couple of pages, as follows:—

"A remarkable document still exists, called the *Pesquisa Secreta*, or Secret Inquiry, which contains a record of the proceedings against Cortes. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Audience, and signed by the several members. The document is very long, embracing nearly a hundred folio pages. The name and testimony of every witness are given, and the whole forms a mass of loathsome details, such as might better suit a prosecution in a petty municipal court than that of a great officer of the Crown. The charges are eight in number, involving, among other crimes, that of a deliberate design to cast off his allegiance to the crown; that of the murder of two of the commissioners who had been sent out to supersede him; of the murder of his own wife, Catalina Xuares; of extortion and of licentious practices; of offences, in short, which, from their

private nature, would seem to have little to do with his conduct as a public man. The testimony is vague, and often contradictory; the witnesses, for the most part, obscure individuals; and the few persons of consideration among them appear to have been taken from the ranks of his decided enemies. When it is considered that the inquiry was conducted in the absence of Cortes, before a Court the members of which were personally unfriendly to him, and that he was furnished with no specification of the charges, and had no opportunity, consequently, of disproving them, it is impossible at this distance of time to attach any importance to this paper as a legal document. When it is added that no action was taken on it by the government to whom it was sent, we may be disposed to regard it simply as a monument of the malice of his enemies. It has been drawn by the curious antiquary from the obscurity to which it had been so long consigned in the Indian archives at Seville; but it can be of no further use to the historian than to show that a great name in the sixteenth century exposed its possessor to calumnies as malignant as it has at any time since."

Now, we hold that no historian has a right to form a verdict for the reader in this way without producing the evidence upon which he has arrived at it. It is no matter that the author has formed a right verdict. Let him give his opinion, plead in support of it, and sum up as he pleases, but, at least, let him, also, tell the reader what is the evidence which he has rejected, and why. If he does not do so, his verdict will not, and should not, pass unchallenged. It is so here. Had Mr. Prescott presented to the reader even a summary of the evidence for the charges which he repudiates, and discussed the evidence for or against them with greater deliberation, the work which we are now noticing would probably never have seen the light. It is, we think, if taken without explanation or examination, calculated to damage the character of Cortes most materially; for there is an amount of *verisemblance* and consistency in the evidence given which leaves an impression of its truthfulness; and yet, admitting its perfect truthfulness and *bona fides*, it seems to us to contain intrinsic evidence of Cortes' innocence.

It will answer the reader's purpose if we take the most flagrant, and apparently the best supported, case,—viz, that of the murder of his wife,—and give a summary of the evidence brought forward in support of it.

For the better understanding of some of the allusions, we may shortly recall to the recollection of the reader the chief circumstances connected with Cortes's marriage with Doña Catalina. Prescott tells us that—

"among the families who had taken up their residence in Cuba was one of the name of Xuares, from Granada, in old Spain. It consisted of a brother and four sisters remarkable for their beauty. With one of them, named Catalina, the susceptible heart of the young soldier became enamoured. How far the intimacy was carried on is not quite certain; but it appears he gave his promise to marry her, a promise which when the time came, and reason, it may be, had got the better of passion, he showed no alacrity in keeping. He resisted, indeed, all remonstrances to this effect from the lady's family, backed by the governor, and somewhat sharpened, no doubt, in the latter by the particular interest he took in one of the fair sisters, who is said not to have repaid it with ingratitude."

This must have been about the year 1511. By-and-by, however, "for some reason not explained, perhaps from policy, he now relinquished his objections to the marriage with Catalina Xuares. He thus secured the good offices of her family." There is some inconsistency here, for it seems difficult to understand what value could be attached to these

good offices, when we are told by Prescott, in the next page, that "his days glided smoothly away in the society of his beautiful wife, who, however ineligible as a connexion from the inferiority of her condition, appears to have fulfilled all the relations of a faithful and affectionate partner. Indeed, he was often heard to say, at this time, 'that he lived as happily with her as if she had been the daughter of a duchess.' Fortune," says Prescott, "gave him the means in after-life of verifying the truth of his assertion." He should have said making comparison between her and the daughter of a duchess; for whether he verified the assertion (not *verified the truth* of the assertion) or not there is no sufficient evidence to show. A testamentary expression of confidence and love in his second wife can hardly be regarded as such; and the issue is now raised further, whether it *was* fortune that gave him the means of doing so, or a more direct interference of his own.

After living with her for some time in pastoral retirement, in Cuba, he sailed on the course of adventures which terminated in the conquest of Mexico; and it was not until he was firmly seated there as conqueror and governor that Catalina joined him. The remainder of the story is thus told by Prescott:—

"His own wife, Doña Catalina Xuares, was among those who came over from the Islands to New Spain. According to Bernal Diaz, her coming gave him no particular satisfaction. It is possible, since his marriage with her seems to have been entered into with reluctance, and her lowly condition and connexions stood somewhat in the way of his future advancement. Yet they lived happily together for several years, according to the testimony of Las Casas, and whatever he may have felt, he had the generosity or the prudence not to betray his feelings to the world. On landing, Doña Catalina was escorted by Sandoval to the capital, where she was kindly received by her husband, and all the respect paid to her to which she was entitled by her elevated rank. But the climate of the tableland was not suited to her constitution, and she died three months after her arrival,—of asthma, according to Bernal Diaz, but her death seems to have been too sudden to be attributed to that disease. Her death happened so opportunely for his rising fortunes, that a charge of murder by her husband has found more credit with the vulgar than the other accusations brought against him. Cortes, from whatever reason, perhaps from the conviction that the charge was too monstrous to obtain credit, never condescended to vindicate his innocence. But, in addition to the arguments mentioned in the text for discrediting the accusation generally, we should consider that this particular charge attracted so little attention in Castile, where he had abundance of enemies, that he found no difficulty, on his return there, seven years afterwards, in forming an alliance with one of the noblest houses in the kingdom; that no writer of that day except Bernal Diaz (who treats it as a base calumny), not even Las Casas, the stern accuser of the conquerors, intimates a suspicion of his guilt; and that, lastly, no allusion whatever is made to it in the suit instituted some years after her death, by the relatives of Doña Catalina, for the recovery of property from Cortes, pretended to have been derived through her marriage with him; a suit conducted with acrimony, and protracted for several years. I have not seen the documents connected with this suit, which are still preserved in the archives of the house of Cortes, but the fact has been communicated to me by a distinguished Mexican who has carefully examined them, and I cannot but regard it as of itself conclusive, that the family, at least, of Doña Catalina did not attach credit to the accusation."

But there is a very good reason why no notice of the charge of murdering his wife is taken by her relatives, in the process here referred to. It is simply this, that at the time it was going on she was still alive; and, were it not so, the

existence of a process actually brought by them against him for this very charge would sufficiently prove that no inference favourable to his innocence could be drawn from their silence. The fact, however, appears beyond doubt, from the criminal process (in which on its side sufficient allusion is made to the lawsuit), that the law process had been going on for years during the life of Doña Catalina.

The criminal process takes the form of a complaint by the mother and brother of Doña Catalina; an answer by Cortes; interrogatories proposed by the complainers; and the evidence adduced by them. There it stops. The evidence for the defence (if there ever was any) is wanting.

Independently of their interest from the historic personages concerned in them, the documents are in themselves curious from the glimpses which they give us of the familiar, every-day life of the times to which they relate. The close similarity of the law proceedings to those of the present day is not very flattering to the progress made in their actual style of procedure by juriconsults, however much the principles of jurisprudence may have advanced. The verbiage and repetitions of the writer, paid by the page, are shown to have been handed down to us uncorrected for at least 300 years. We find here examination of witnesses upon interrogatories,—the whole procedure being as nearly as can be that of a modern proof of the same kind. The witnesses are duly sworn to tell the truth. Their depositions conclude almost in the words of a deposition of the present day. For instance, the closing words of a modern English deposition would be, "All which he deposes to be truth, as he shall answer to God; and in respect that he cannot write, makes his mark." Here is the Spanish of 1529:—"Swears to the truth of the preceding deposition; and not being able to write, makes a mark" (*una rubrica*),—and the mark, or *rubrica*, is not, as is supposed by some, a symbol or device specialized by its user, but the same villanous attempt at a cross, which our own uneducated classes still make.

The process thus proceeds:—

"Criminal Process.—Maria de Marçayda against D. Hernando Cortes.—In the great city of Temistilán, Mexico, of this New Spain, on the 4th of February, 1529, before the illustrious and magnificent Señor Nuño de Guzman and the licentiate Juan Ortiz de Matienso and Diego Delgadello, President and Judges of the Royal Audience and Chancery, residing, by order of His Majesty, in this New Spain, and in presence of me, Geronimo de Medina, Secretary of the said Audience, appeared Maria de Marçayda and Juan Suarez, her son, in her name, and presented a complaint and accusation in writing against D. Hernando Cortes, the tenor of which is as follows:—Most Potent Signors,—We, Maria de Marçayda and Juan Suarez, her son, appear before your Majesty, and complain of Don Hernando Cortes, Governor and Captain-General that was of this New Spain; and relating the cause of our complaint, we say, that, on a certain day and month in the year 1522, the said Hernando Cortes, being legally married according to the requirements of Holy Mother Church to my sister, Doña Catalina Suarez, in his house in Coyoacan; the said Doña Catalina being in good health, and without having said or done anything for which she should receive hurt or damage, and being with her said husband, whose duty it was to see after and take care of her, not only because he was her husband, but still more as the administrator of justice,—the said Don Hernando Cortes, the criminal by our denouncement and complaint, with little fear of God and of his King and Lord, under whose protection we all live, with malice prepense, in their sleeping apartment, did hand-bind the said Doña Catalina when it was out of

her power to call for aid except of God Our Lord and Holy Mary his Mother, Our Lady, and tie certain cords round her throat, and tightened them until she was strangled and naturally died; and after dead, he put her down, and called his servants, and ordered one Villanueva, his valet, to tell me, Juan Suarez, to remain quiet in my room. That Villanueva, knowing or suspecting what had happened, sent a neighbour, Esidro Moreno, to deliver the message, which he did, accompanied by many threats, in case I should venture where my sister was. That the said Don Hernando Cortes then covered her face and neck, and with indecent haste caused her to be nailed up in a coffin, so that no one should see her or know the cause of her death. That it was immediately rumoured abroad in Coyoacan that D. Hernando Cortes had killed her, because, on the evening previous, she had been very merry and in high spirits, not only with her husband, but with the gentlemen and ladies who had been at the house. That, in consequence of this rumour, a friar of the order of San Francisco said to him, 'Señor, for the sake of your own honour, I tell you that they say publicly in the city that you have killed your wife.' To which he haughtily replied, 'Who are the traitor knaves who say so?' That the friar answered: 'I only mention it to recommend that the coffin be opened, and the people allowed to see the body and satisfy themselves that your worship had no hand in her death.' That the first Alcalde, Diego de Ocampo, then stepped forward, and said, 'Go to, father! Let them be for fools. No one can suppose such a thing of D. Hernando Cortes, the Captain-General,'—and that he ordered the funeral to proceed, which it did, accompanied by a large concourse of people. Therefore, we pray your Majesty to receive the evidence required in such cases, and, when received, to order the apprehension of the said D. Hernando Cortes, &c. And we swear by God and this cross + that this complaint is not made maliciously, but purely for the ends of justice."

The reply of Cortes' attorney is very short, and amounts simply to this, that it is a most atrocious lie (*la mayor faldedad y maldad que ay en el mundo*)—the greatest falsehood and wickedness in the whole world, got up out of spite, because there is a lawsuit between the parties about some two hundred and odd thousand dollars; and that it is only one of the many malicious devices resorted to for the purpose of obscuring the merit of his signal services. The judges then allow a proof, and a List of Interrogatories are given in, which Juan Xuares demands shall be asked of his witnesses. The first witness is Ana Rodriguez, Doña Catalina's lady's-maid and the wife of Juan Rodriguez, mason.

To the first three questions, which were whether the witness knew the parties and believed them to be married, &c., she replied in the affirmative. The style of the Interrogatories is the following. For instance, take the next, the 4th:—

"If she knew, believed, had seen, or heard tell whether, on a certain occasion, in 1522, when Cortez and his wife gave a feast, at which many people of both sexes were present, and stayed to supper, and when they had a very pleasant party and a good time generally, the said Doña Catalina Suarez was in good health, strength and spirits, without any symptom of illness. Let the witness say and declare what she knows."

To this and other questions, propounded in the same leading fashion, she replied:—

"That on the night of the death of Doña Catalina Suarez, the date of which she does not remember, she saw that Don Fernando gave a feast in the city of Coyoacan, at which Doña Catalina was very happy and in high spirits (*alegre y regocijada*), and to all appearance in perfect health, and at night, when about to retire to bed, she went to pray in a chapel (oratorio), which she had in the house, and when she came out this witness saw her, with her colour changed, and asked her what was the

matter; to which she replied, that she wished God would take her from this world; also that she heard her pray to God in the chapel to take her away. On being asked if she knew why Doña Catalina made this prayer, and what was the reason of her unhappiness, since she had so recently joined her husband after such a lengthened absence, in the island of Cuba, where she had received ill treatment at the hands of the Courts, and now she was with her husband and in prosperity, the witness replied, that she believed she was jealous, and was unhappy because Don Fernando feasted other ladies and women in the neighbourhood. That on the same night she saw Don Fernando and Doña Catalina, in very good humour, retire to their chamber, and this witness being the lady's-maid of Doña Catalina, undressed her and saw her to bed, apparently in good health; then went to her own room to sleep, as usual, leaving the two in bed as she was wont. That a short time after this, on the same night, this witness being already asleep, an Indian woman came to call her and told her that Don Fernando wanted her; that she got up and dressed and went to his room, when he told her to fetch a light, for it was dark; that she did so, and on entering the room he said to her 'I think my wife is dead,' and this witness and the wife of Soria went to the bed and found her resting on the arm of Don Fernando, dead, and him calling on her thinking she had swooned (for she was about to fainting fits). There were also present Alonso de Villanueva, his valet, and Violante Rodriguez, who came along with this witness when she brought the candle. That Don Fernando's body-guard used to be in the ante-chamber, but she does not remember whether the guard was set that night or not. She knows, however, that he did not call any others but this witness and his servants, who came into this room before Doña Catalina was laid out. That owing to her perturbation on entering the room she did not take notice of the beads,* but, in the morning an Indian woman gave her some gold beads, which Doña Catalina had been in the habit of wearing round her neck, saying that she had found them in the room, and further that she saw some black marks on her throat; and suspecting that Don Fernando had strangled his wife, she asked what marks those were, and he replied, that he had taken hold of her there in trying to rouse her when she fainted; but this witness and the other servants present suspected him of having strangled her, and murmured among themselves to that effect. That she and Maria de Vera and others present covered the body with a shawl, not by order of Don Fernando, but of their own free will. That, after being laid out, Doña Catalina was put on a bier, until morning; and at dawn they put her in a coffin and carried her off to be buried."

Then follow two fine specimens of leading questions, viz. 10th.—

"If she knows that after the coffin was closed two San Franciscan friars went early in the morning to see Don Fernando Cortes, and said to him, 'Señor, all the city says that you have killed your wife; for the love of God see and have that coffin opened, so that the people may see that there is no truth in the report, and that your own honour may be vindicated, otherwise everybody will believe it.'"

And 11th:—

"Item if she knows that Don Fernando Cortes answered and said, 'Whoever says so, let him go to the devil; I am not obliged to render an account to any one.' And that the first Alcalde, Diego Ocampo, being present, said, 'Such a thing is not to be presumed of your worship, and let those who say it be considered evil speakers.'"

To this curious style of hearsay interrogatory Ana Rodriguez consistently replies:—

"That she heard the matter in this question publicly mentioned at the time, and that in reply to the remark, 'Have a care, Señor, for they say that you killed your wife,' he replied, 'She went

* This is in answer to a leading question (the 7th), whether on entering the room they found Doña C. Suarez dead, and the beads of her necklace strewn over the bed, some of them broken, the bed wet, and the body showing marks of violence on the throat.

to bed in good health, and in the morning she was dead."

The next interrogatory is,—

"If she knows, believes, has seen, or heard tell, that immediately after her death, on the same night, about twelve o'clock, Cortes sent Alonzo de Villanueva, his valet, to tell Juan Suarez, her brother, not to leave his room on pain of death, which message the said Alonzo de Villanueva did not like to deliver, but sent instead one Isidro Moreno to do so."

To this she replies:—

"That she heard that Don Fernando, after her death, but before her burial, sent word to Juan Suarez, her brother, that he had been the cause of her death, on account of some misunderstanding he had had with him."

Elvira Hernandez answers most of the leading questions simply in the affirmative. The only additional circumstances mentioned by her are:—

"That on the day when Doña Catalina died she saw her in church at a funeral service in perfect health, and that from the church she invited a number of ladies to her house; that this witness had heard it said that on that evening she had been very merry and in great spirits, and had gone very late to bed; and that one Bartolomeo, a friar of the order of Our Lady of Mercies, told this witness that before going to bed Doña Catalina had gone into the chapel, and had cried and sobbed much, and that Don Fernando had asked her why she cried, and that she had replied, to let her alone, that she wished to die, and that in the morning she was dead. That she remembers hearing Maria de Vera [another witness] say, that when she went into the room and found the deceased covered with a shawl, she was about to remove it, when Don Fernando told her to let it alone, that it was well enough, and that she had seen marks of violence on her throat, and a stain of blood on her forehead, and some beads of her necklace broken. Asked if she knows or believes that Don Fernando killed his wife. Replies that the whole town said so publicly at the time, and that she suspected it, because she had gone to bed well and was dead in the morning, and also because at that time there arrived one Juan Bono with proposals of marriage with a lady in Castile, and that the day previous he had been shut up with this Juan Bono in a private interview the whole day, and they say that this marriage was the subject of discussion."

Anton Hernandez, wife of Balthazar Rodriguez, and Violante Rodriguez, wife of Diego de Soria, do little more than answer the leading questions in the affirmative. Isidro Moreno knows of the party at Don Fernando's house, "because he was a servant in the house, and had accounts with the mayor-domo relative to house expenses, and saw Doña Catalina well and merry in the feast given that day. That after the entertainment, and at the supper-table, the cloth being already removed, in consequence of some remark made by Don Fernando, Doña Catalina rose from the table, and, having made her obeisance (*acatamiento*), left the room in a pet, while Don Fernando remained with the visitors. After awhile, the company broke up, and he went into another room to undress, as was his custom. He remained for an hour or two talking with some of the people of the house, and then with his page retired to go to bed, and this witness and the other servants of the house went to sleep. In two or three hours afterwards, as near as this witness can judge, they came to call the mayor-domo himself and the other servants, saying that Doña Catalina was dead; and that this witness and Diego de Soto, the mayor-domo, went to Don Fernando's room, and found him with two pages, one called Salazar, and the other Villareal, cousin of Antonio de Villareal, now Mayor of this city. That when they came

† This is inconsistent with the statement in the previous witness's evidence, that she said she was jealous because her husband feasted other ladies, the invitation, in this instance, having come from her, not from her husband; but the inconsistency may have been in Doña Catalina's own statement, not in the evidence of the witnesses:—a jealous, passionate woman is not bound or expected to be consistent.

into the room, where A. de Villanueva had arrived a minute before them, they found Don Fernando shouting and beating himself against the wall, and the two pages endeavouring to restrain him; that this was the room where Don Fernando and his wife slept; that after they were in the room as above related, they sent this witness to call a friar of the Order of Mercy named Fray Bartolomeo, and to tell him to come and console Don Fernando, for his wife was dead, and also to tell Juan Suarez of Doña Catalina's death, and that he was not to go there, for that his importunities had been the cause of his sister's death. That he was sent to deliver these messages by A. de Villanueva, the valet, and D. de Soto, the mayor-domo, who said they were the orders of Don Fernando. Being asked what were the words which passed at table between Don Fernando and Doña Catalina, which caused her to get up and go to her room weeping or in a pet, he replied, that when Don Fernando and Doña Catalina, and other ladies and gentlemen, as above mentioned, were at supper, Doña Catalina said to Solis, then a Captain of Artillery, 'Nothing will serve you, Solis, but you must employ my Indians in other matters than what I order, and I cannot get what I want done'; and that to these words Solis replied, 'I, Señora, do not employ them; there is His Worship who orders and employs them'; and that she replied, 'I promise you that before many days I shall arrange matters so that nobody shall interfere with what is mine'; and that Don Fernando answered and said, 'With what is yours, Señora? I do not want anything of yours'; and this he said as in joke, but the other ladies laughed, and Doña Catalina felt ashamed (*se avergonso*), and retired as above stated."

Maria de Vera merely corroborates the others. Maria Hernandez, wife of Francisco de Quevedo, says:—

"That on one of the days in the month of October about All Saints' Day, in the year 1522, Francisco de Quevedo, the husband of this witness, told her that Doña Catalina Suarez had gone to church, that day a very genteel woman, *muy gentil muger* (i. e. very well got up), more than on other days, and that that same night, being in the city of Coyoacan at the feast at Don Fernando's house, the said Doña Catalina had danced and enjoyed herself until a matter of 10 o'clock at night, and that at 11 o'clock of the same night it was said that the said Doña Catalina was dead, and that this was told to this witness by Christopher Corral, Captain of the Guard of Don F. Cortes. That the day on which Doña Catalina Suarez was found dead in the morning, this witness heard the bells toll, and asked for whom they tolled, and seeing a servant of Don Fernando Cortes pass, who was his *maestre sala* [the servant who announces visitors and shows them the way out, but in a household like that of Cortes probably an official of some importance], "who was called Manuel, who was dressed in a mourning cloak, and this witness asked him for whom he was in mourning and for whom the bells were tolling, and he told her that Doña Catalina was dead, and that this witness, suspecting that Don Fernando Cortes had killed her, said to Gallarda, a neighbour of hers, who was a midwife, that they should go and see Doña Catalina Suarez how she had died, and that this witness suspected and held it for certain that Don Fernando Cortes had killed Doña Catalina, his wife, for Doña Catalina had much conversation and friendship with this witness, because they had known each other in Cuba, and Doña Catalina, oftentimes telling this witness of the unhappy life which she passed secretly with Don Fernando Cortes, and how he often pitched her out of bed at night and otherwise maltreated her, said to this witness, 'Ah! Señora, wife of Quevedo, one day you will find me dead in the morning, judging by the life I pass with Don Fernando,—and that she held him in terror, and also, because in this city it was publicly stated that one Juan Bono, master of a ship, came one day to where Don Fernando was, having come from Castile, and said to Don Fernando, 'Ah! Captain, if you were not married, you might marry the niece of the Bishop of Burgos,'—and they say that he brought letters from the Bishop; and that, owing to this

suspicion, this witness and Gallarda went to the house of Don Fernando at 8 o'clock, and found Doña Catalina Suarez, shrouded and placed on a bier in a room, and that this witness, with the said suspicion, went to her and felt her feet, which were uncovered, the which were not yet cold; that she appeared to be recently dead; and this witness told Gallarda to examine her well, for it appeared to her that she was not yet dead; and that this witness, in presence of Gallarda and other women who were there, removed the shawl which Doña Catalina had over her face and saw that her eyes were open and stiff and protruding from their sockets, as of a person who had been strangled, and that her lips were thick and black, and that she had also two flecks of foam in her mouth, one on each side, and a drop of blood on the shawl where it had covered her forehead, and a scratch between her eyebrows, all of which appeared to this witness and to Gallarda to be signs that Doña Catalina had been strangled and had not died a natural death; and so it was publicly said that Don Fernando Cortes had killed Doña Catalina Suarez, his wife, in order to marry another woman of higher station, and that the said Christ. Corral, Captain of the Guard of Don Fernando, told this witness that Don Fernando after the death of Doña Catalina had gone into an orchard one day, dressed in a velvet coat, and walking up and down in the orchard said to Corral, 'What think you, may a man now marry whom he pleases?' And for this reason this witness suspected and still suspects that Don Fernando Cortes killed Doña Catalina, his wife, and so it is held for certain in this New Spain."

Here the evidence closes. There is none tendered on behalf of Cortes; the process seems to have gone no further, and we are left to form our conclusions from the one-sided materials brought against him. Is he innocent or guilty? Not—innocent or guilty according to human laws; but in our hearts do we think that he did the deed or not? The presumption of law is that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty. No such presumption can be imported into the judgments of posterity—all legal rules are by it disregarded, and the moral evidence, or intuitive conviction, is the test by which, whether we like it or not, our actions will be judged of by posterity. Disregarding, then, all the objections which a lawyer could bring against the Interrogatories as leading questions against the answers as hearsay, and against the whole procedure as contrary to all principles of fair play, let us address ourselves to it as it stands, and see what it is worth. And, first, is the testimony of the witnesses true or false? To this, notwithstanding the long delay in bringing the charge—seven years, and notwithstanding the family party of which they seem to be composed, two Rodriguezes and three Hernandezes, who besides seem to have married interchangeably, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that it is more true than false. Some portions are obviously either untrue or irrelevant; for instance, the black marks upon the throat must be untrue if they are to be attributed to Cortes's manipulation that night, because it is inconsistent with physiological experience that an ecchymosis, or black mark, would show itself so rapidly as within an hour from such pressure as strangulation. A sharp blow on a bony part, such as the cheekbone, will raise a black mark instantly, but the effects of mere pressure on a soft surface like the neck ought not, in such a short period, to have gone further than redness, or if the squeeze had been excessive, redness tending to brownness with excoriation. If, therefore, black marks on the neck were present, they regarded not Cortes, who could not have made them at the time specified. But, taken as a whole, the evidence reads as truthful; the very futility of the

grounds of suspicion, often going no further than, "they say," "it was everywhere said," &c., indicate a gossiping, credulous nature, but not a false or designing one. Taking, then, the details given as in the main truthful, what do they indicate? Is it strangulation? Were it not for two trifling and incidentally mentioned circumstances, we might have had to reply, the symptoms are all those of strangulation. Most fortunately, the last witness adds to her description of the gorged countenance, protruding eyes and black lips of the deceased, "*she had two flecks of foam in her mouth, one on each side.*" Here is the key to the whole case. This is no symptom of strangling, but it is the almost constant accompaniment of a disease which simulates most of the tokens of death by strangling, namely epilepsy. There is not a symptom mentioned which does not accord better with epilepsy than strangling. Even the black marks on the throat now become intelligible; they are the gorged veins of the throat standing out in relief; and these, as we have pointed out, as well as the flecks of foam, are inconsistent with strangling. If to this we add, that Ana Rodriguez, her lady's-maid, says in connexion with her supposition that she had swooned, "*for she was subject to fainting fits,*" we have it all before us as clear as day. The fainting fits were epileptic fits, one of which, at last, carried her off. The whole of Cortes' behaviour is to us also symbolic of innocence; his lively *badinage* at supper, his attitude, supporting his wife on his arm, when the witnesses enter, his grief at her death, his haughty refusal (particularly when prompted and supported by the first Alcalde, obviously a toady and flatterer) to pay heed to the evil tongues of the city, knowing his innocence as he did, all bear to our minds the perfect stamp of naturalness and innocence. "Not guilty, upon our honour!"

Cortes was peculiarly lucky, or unlucky, in having his enemies die off at periods critically fortunate for him, but after so complete a disapproval of the most circumstantial and by far the most heinous charge,—for no one would think of comparing, in enormity, the "wiping out" of a rival or an enemy with the deep damnation of throttling his wife in his very bed; while sleeping in his arms, in all the confidence of love and affection,—we are ready to accept Prescott's verdict with more confidence. In fact, we cannot help thinking the publication of these 'Archives' a most fortunate circumstance, were it for nothing but the clear, unwitting (and, therefore, more valuable) acquittal upon this the most serious charge.

Vernon. Semper. Viret. Memorial of Admiral Vernon: From Contemporary Authorities. By W. F. Vernon. Printed for Private Circulation. (Dalton.)

IN King William's days there was no more efficient public servant than Jammy Vernon, the Secretary of State. He was one of the most industrious men of those not inactive times. He was a gentleman; had satisfactorily filled the office of private secretary to the Duke of Shrewsbury,—and this fact reminds us, that he not only had the reputation of writing more letters, and in a better style, than the most epistolary of his contemporaries, but that his long and confidential correspondence with the Duke, extending to several quarto volumes, are in the possession of the Buccleuch family.

Let us pause for an instant, to point out that in such a correspondence as the above must be buried much of the social and political history of the period. Of its interest no one can doubt. The secretary was in the Duke's entire confidence, and the peer was a man of most especial

mark. His father and his brother had been murdered in duels. He was the youngest and among the ablest of William's ministers; and Queen Mary is said to have looked with eyes of more than Platonic affection on her husband's ultra-Whig secretary, who was accomplished, gentle, seductive, and—had but one eye. He was the opponent of his colleague, Nottingham, the adversary of the unscrupulous Caermarthen; and after having repeatedly done battle with those vehement Tories, and once, with tears in his eyes, implored William not to carry out his intention of leaving England, he himself left his party, and secretly entered into communication with King James. Scandal says that Sarah of Marlborough loved him even more fondly than the Queen; and we know that whatever tender homage this unstable yet great man paid to either of his mistresses, he betrayed both his masters. Yet he was a man of conscience, and hated his treason. The King's clever and ugly mistress, Elizabeth Villiers, helped to win him back to his old principles, and William raised him from an earl to a duke, on his re-accepting office, thereby securing him as a faithful friend for ever, only that Shrewsbury's wounded conscience disabled his willing service, and ultimately drove him from his office and his home. Long years of self-imposed exile he spent abroad,—of exile and of expiation, for there, the man who had served two religions, as well as two kings, married, or rather was married by, a termagant Italian countess, who accompanied him to England, and crumpled all the rose-leaves of the conjugal home. In that home the confederates had met, and thence invited William to repair to England. Thence Queen Anne drew him to become a loyal servant of her own and of his country. On the day of her death, Shrewsbury held three offices which no man before or since his period ever held at the same time,—Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. By placing the white wand of Treasurer in the hands of Shrewsbury, Anne overthrew the designs of Bolingbroke; and the former nobleman won the regard of King George for hearty service rendered at a critical moment.

With this Duke, his old ex-secretary, James Vernon, maintained a correspondence. In one circumstance, the two men were equal: they were matched by termagant wives. James Vernon was the less vexed husband of the two, and, of rare mental endowment himself, was blessed in his children, especially in his son Edward. For him, he fondly beheld in the future the woollack and the seals. But what chance of achieving such greatness was likely to be cared for by the lad himself, who, albeit steeped to the lips in learning, was, even at Westminster School, popularly designated by the term of "The Admiral"?

That name indicated a bent, to which his sorrowing sire was wise enough not to do violence; and the young scholar, being now intended for the sea, was despatched to the University of Oxford "to study mathematics, navigation, and geography." At the age of seventeen, in the year 1701, young Vernon entered the Navy, admirably qualified in head and heart, knowledge and pluck, for every emergency that might there present itself. Nearly all Vernon's naval triumphs are connected with public-house signs. At Greenwich there towers over the river that comfortable caravanserai, the "Ship Torbay." The Torbay carried Vernon into Vigo Harbour, in 1702, under the flag of Admiral Hopson, the ex-tailor boy of the Isle of Wight, who, like Vernon himself, had thwarted the ambitious views of his sire in taking to the sea. Thirty sail-of-the-line and above a score of Spanish galleons were

destroyed on this occasion by Hopson's force. Of the fun, which was mingled on this occasion with abundance of horrors, the biographer of Edward Vernon appears to know nothing. Indeed, his book is little more than a crude register of facts and dates, with some assertion touching the virtues of his great ancestor. The comic side of the affair at Vigo lay in the despairing effort of the galleons to repel the enemy by flinging at them the snuff with which some of them were laden. Some of our boarders' heads were nearly blown off by sneezing, and their ribs seriously shaken by their laughter.

Altogether this was a very "jolly" opening of a maritime career, which, in many of its instances, will remind the reader of that of Lord Cochrane. The two seamen, in two respective centuries, afford more than one parallel. Vernon, as a youth, won renown under the ex-tailor, Hopson, and the ex-shoemaker, Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Queen Anne was so pleased with his bearing at Gibraltar, under Rooke, that she presented him with "a purse of two hundred guineas from her Majesty's own hand." The French and the Spaniards learned to fear the man and to respect his name and character. So did the Ministers at home when he became Member for Penryn. Sir Robert Walpole never had a more redoubtable and uncompromising opponent. Vernon resolutely exposed the evil administration of all naval matters; and this he did in such rough and fierce, albeit truthful, fashion, that when the arrogance and cruelty and treachery of Spain had rendered war inevitable, and Captain Vernon declared he could destroy the great Hispano-American settlement of Portobello with half-a-dozen or so of ships and a very moderate numerical force of men, Ministers took him at his word, for the sake of getting rid of him, and sent him to sea in ill-manned and worse-provisioned tubs, caring—so it was said—only for one thing,—that the leader might come to grief, and a thorn be taken out of the smarting sides of the Government.

Portobello, however, was to the energetic and censorious Admiral what the Basque Roads were to Cochrane—the chiefest glory, often contested, of his life. He did his work there "*thorough*," in November, 1739. Into the details, it is not necessary for us to enter. How the triumph was appreciated may be guessed from the many "Vernon's Heads" and "Admiral Vernons" which still swing on public-house sign-posts, or look dusily down upon us from tavern-walls. The name of Portobello was not only in every mouth, but the cities of the empire adopted it in one shape or another. The Portobello Harbour and Hotel exist in Dublin, mementos of old glories. At Portobello, Edinburgh citizens still enjoy a rural and marine leisure; and a Portobello Farm has only recently been swept away from once rustic Bayswater, but the name survives on its site in Portobello Square. For years the people celebrated the Admiral's birthday. As two different dates were assigned to this event, the populace turned it to their advantage; the streets resounded with marrow-bones and cleavers, unilluminated windows were broken, and the aforesaid populace got drunk and beat their wives twice a year, in honour of the Admiral and his natal days.

The doings—less complete, yet not without their glory and profit—at Carthage and Cuba followed; and when the triumphant sailor returned to London, in January, 1743, thirty chests of treasure, each chest containing ten thousand pieces-of-eight, accompanied him to the capital,—the substantial trophies of, after all, dearly-bought conquests.

Sir Robert Walpole was no longer in office; but as Vernon presumed to publish his opinions

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respecting the necessity of naval reforms, and of engaging, not pressing, seamen, and there-with keeping faith with them, the Lords of the Admiralty snubbed and insulted the dauntless warrior; but his services were eagerly required when the 1745 invasion was threatening the country. By his vigilance and judicious arrangements, Vernon seems to have frustrated the French design to put to sea against us; but—"all this time the enemies of Admiral Vernon had been using their influence against him at the Admiralty, hinting that he was not as vigilant as he should be, and did not keep a proper look-out on the French coast; and many letters were written to him upon this subject by the Secretary for the Admiralty, finding fault with him for nearly everything he did, and especially for having warranted a gunner on board the *Pool*, which the Admiral was about to send upon an expedition, and which ship was without that very necessary officer; the Secretary informed him that my Lords did not approve of his having appointed the gunner, and directed that he would withdraw the warrant. This order the Admiral refused to obey, and tendered his resignation. And on the 1st January, 1746, struck his flag, and handed over the command in the Downs to Vice-Admiral Martin."

—The head of those ungrateful and unreasonable "my Lords" was John, fourth Duke of Bedford of the Russell line, the ducal patent of whose great-grandfather, the first Duke, was drawn by the hand of Vernon's father, when Secretary of State, in a manner "much commended for the elegance of the style."

As the Admiral's enemies reported that he had been dismissed for inefficiency, Vernon defended his character and destroyed that of the Admiralty Board by publishing two pamphlets, which gave great offence to the powerful adversaries whom he mercilessly pumelled in his parliamentary speeches. The pamphlets were anonymous, and the Duke and his colleagues in vain endeavoured by letter to wring from him an admission of the authorship. At length, in 1746,—

"upon the 10th of April, upon Admiral Vernon's coming from the House of Commons, a messenger met him at the door, and told him he had a message to him from the Admiralty Board, to attend them at their office at seven o'clock, which he said he would not fail to do. The Board consisted of the following members:—John Duke of Bedford, Earl of Sandwich, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Vere Beauclerc, G. Anson, G. Greville, H. Legge, Esq. Upon Admiral Vernon coming in, when sent for, after having waited without a considerable time, the First Commissioner told him, 'That they were the Admiralty Board, that in them was vested the full power of the Lord High Admiral; and that he, as the first in the Commission, was the head of that Board, and the mouth of it; and that what he should say to him was the sense of the whole Board, and therefore desired he would give diligent attention to it; and that they would have him give a direct answer to what they should require of him; and that he should attentively hear what he had to say, and not interrupt him. His discourse then rolled upon two pamphlets he had upon the table before him, which he read the titles of, being 'A Specimen of Naked Truth,' &c., and 'Some Seasonable Advice,' &c., and exclaimed much against them; and mentioned two letters their Secretary had wrote to him by their order, to know from him whether he was the author or publisher of them, and expressed himself surprised and dissatisfied with a letter of Admiral Vernon's he had before him in answer to the Secretary; the style of which, he said, was very extraordinary, and no answer to the question they had directed to be asked; but that they expected a categorical answer, and that he should say *Aye* or *No*, whether he was the author or publisher of those pamphlets.' When he was called upon to answer, he said, 'He was very well apprized that in them was vested the full authority of the Lord High Admiral; and that as a Military

Officer under them, he owed all obedience to all their orders, as he should always think it his duty to do all their military orders while he continued an Officer in the public service; and that he thought he was right, in hinting in his letter to the Secretary, that he believed no Military Officer of his rank had ever been treated in the manner he had been within the term of his long experience: That for all questions that should be asked, relative to his duty or experience as an Officer, he should answer to the best of his judgment; but as to the question now asked, as he looked upon it to be of a private nature, that he apprehended they had no right to ask him that question; and that he was under no obligations of answering it, but had the common privilege that was due to every British subject; and that if his continuing an Officer in the service was an eye-sore to any one, that he was now grown to be an old man, and had reason to be tired with being treated in so contemptuous a manner.' Upon which, the First Commissioner said, 'If he would give them no other answer to the question, he might withdraw, and they knew what they had to do.' Which, with his obeisance, he did accordingly. The next day Admiral Vernon received the following letter:—

'11th April, 1746.

'Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to inform you that the several matters which passed between their Lordships and yourself, with relation to two pamphlets lately published, entitled, 'A Specimen of Naked Truth from a British Sailor;' and, 'Some Seasonable Advice from an Honest Sailor, to whom it might have concerned, for the Service of the Crown and Country,' having been laid, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, before the King, his Majesty has been pleased to direct their Lordships to strike your name out of the list of Flag Officers. —I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

'T. CORBETT."

The disgraced Admiral was never again officially employed, but he continued vehemently, at times too vehemently, eloquent against abuses, in the House of Commons; liberal corporations sent him diplomas of "freedom," and the public in general respected the daring Member for Ipswich, who made Ministries shake in their shoes. They found peace when he died, suddenly, in October, 1757.

His descendant has been well advised to furnish these memorials for his biography. When the latter has to be written, the author will have to consider his hero with less undisguised and unreserved partiality than Mr. William Vernon. This latter gentleman avoids the difficult passages in the career of the swarthy little hero of Portobello. He ascribes the fall of Walpole to the successes of the popular Admiral beyond the Atlantic. That fall was rather accelerated by the failures of Vernon in that quarter. Our biographer alludes to the Admiral's dissatisfaction with Brigadier Wentworth; but the truth is, that the Brigadier very properly refused to make a useless sacrifice of his men, and when Vernon was rash, opposed to the seaman's recklessness a sagacious coolness. Vernon talked loudly enough against his soldier-colleague in the West, and Horace Walpole prophesied a challenge, without expecting a fight. Horace sneers at the Admiral as one who made no profession of personal valour, and accuses him of having once been knocked down by a merchant who offered him satisfaction; "but," says the great letter-writer, in his epigrammatic way, "Vernon was satisfied!"

Here, however, it must be remembered that Horace is writing of his father's arch-enemy. He calls him a "simple, noisy creature," but he acknowledges the excellence and the success of the Admiral's plan for watching the coast of the enemy, in 1745. Walpole laughs at him for the frantic fury of his speeches; but when we hear of Vernon asserting, that "there was not

a nation on this side hell so burdened with taxes as England," we too recognize a frenzy and a fury in his speech. We have said that Vernon's triumphs were sometimes dearly bought, and therefore we mark some truth as well as satire in the observation of Walpole that for the honour of having Admiral Vernon's head on public-house signs, the nation paid seven millions of money and thirty thousand men. Walpole certainly ridiculed the man whom he abhorred, because he believed in his treachery. Of the bust of the Admiral at the Duchess of Marlborough's "house in a saucer," at Wimbledon, he said that it had as many lies inscribed beneath it, as if it had been a tombstone. The truth as Walpole saw it was, that Vernon betrayed to Pulteney, the most envenomed of Sir Robert's antagonists, the instructions imparted to the seaman by Sir Robert and his official colleagues. Pulteney is charged with advising Vernon, after the affair at Portobello, to attempt nothing more, in order that his inactivity might bring down censure on the Walpole administration. However this may be, the Admiral assuredly disregarded the counsel, and did the best he could for his country. He was not exempt from human error, but his failings are not to be much accounted of when we reckon his achievements. He will live in the annals of the Navy, the poetry of Thomson, and, as Horace Walpole himself intimates, "in our medallie history." Horace may have set this down in a gibing humour, but it is not an incorrect statement. The medals count by hundreds which were struck in his honour; and his memory survives almost as enduringly in the term "*grog*" which the sailors applied to the watered rum, first ordered by him to be served out to his crew, in 1745,—a dilution which the "Jacks" admired as little as they did their Admiral's program breeches, whence they derived the well-known epithet.

The Church History of Scotland, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century. By the Rev. John Cunningham. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THE recent Tricentenary of the First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Dec. 20, 1560) has added to our literature, if not to our knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland. However, in the mean time, general attention has been directed, in connexion with it, to many important questions. Unless the movement evaporate in mere speeches and unlimited self-laudation, or if popular prejudices prevent a full and free discussion, good may be anticipated from a revival of historical interest. That there is abundant room for such inquiries, and that more than one chapter of Scottish Church History remains yet to be written or re-written, appears even from the works which have been noticed in these columns within the last few months. To their number we have now to add two volumes, which contain the first complete and continuous Church History of Scotland from the planting of Christianity to the disruption of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1843.

A work of such magnitude and interest claims more than a passing notice. Without adopting Mr. Cunningham's hyperbolic comparison of the Church of Scotland with the ancient Jewish, or with the Romish Church, it may safely be asserted, that in no other country have ecclesiastical affairs occupied so prominent a place, or contributed so largely to political events and to social life. Besides, more than a merely national interest attaches to this history. In one important aspect, the history of the Kirk

is that of Calvinism itself. Of the two great questions which every ecclesiastical system has to encounter, one, at least, was elaborated and decided in Scotland. If the internal or doctrinal differences to which Calvinism gave rise were settled at Dort, in Switzerland, or in France, Scotland alone afforded the requisite opportunities for discussing the other and no less important problem—that of the right relation between the Reformed Church and the State. Accordingly, almost, if not all, the controversies in which the Kirk has been engaged were more or less directly connected with that question. Nor has the discussion been yet concluded. At this very moment, a dispute, pending before the law courts of Scotland, is presenting the old controversy under a new form, and agitating the public mind as deeply as at any previous period. The reason of all this is palpable. In no other country or community which adopted Calvinism was a full development of its principles concerning Church and State possible. It is well known that in Geneva itself Calvin had to submit to many arrangements and limitations contrary to his wishes, and imposed, as he expresses it, by "the infirmity of the time." The only other strictly Calvinistic churches on the Continent—the Huguenots in France and the Contra-Remonstrant party in the Netherlands—were prevented by political circumstances, if not from asserting, yet from consistently carrying out the principles of the Genevan reformer. But in Scotland no such difficulty existed. Partly from the weakness of the monarchy, and partly from the intensity and generality of popular sympathy, the views of Calvin could be strictly carried out, not merely in matters of belief, but also of practice. Indeed, if in respect of the former there seems occasionally a slight approximation to the peculiar views of Zwingle, no such compromise was ever proposed by the high Calvinistic party in Scotland on any question connected with Church and State. On this point, the difference between Calvin and Zwingle is much more marked and fundamental than in dogmatics. The Zurich Reformer and his followers disclaimed all independent authority on the part of the Church, and adopted the principle of the absolute supremacy of the State in ecclesiastical matters. The position of Calvin and of the leading party in the Church of Scotland was equally clear in the opposite direction, although not quite so consistent. In practice, neither the Reformer of Geneva, nor his disciples in Scotland, adhered to those principles of entire distinction between secular and ecclesiastical matters which both laid down as the right theory on the question. Abundant evidence could readily be furnished, that while Calvin maintained the entire separation between spiritual and secular jurisdiction to the extent of illustrating it by the difference between soul and body (Instit. iv. 20, 1), he, at the same time, enforced the Divine obligation of the secular power to watch over the purity of religious doctrine, and to visit offenders with condign punishment. In short, while his principles clearly embodied the modern High Church doctrine of the absolute independence of the Church in all ecclesiastical matters, his practice tended to the establishment of what we may designate a theocratic state, in which the secular power should be subservient to the ecclesiastical, or, at least, lend to it an offensive and defensive aid in carrying out its independent action. The same remarks apply substantially to the Calvinistic party in the Church of Scotland; and by the side of the well-known ecclesiastical adage about the "two swords" and "two kingdoms" (the secular and the ecclesiastical) we might place numberless instances in

which this entire separation was not observed in practice. Indeed, the entire history of these controversies within the Church of Scotland might be described as a gradual but continuous transition from the idea of the theocratic state,—maintained in all its fullness by the party of the extreme "Covenanters"—to the essential theoretical principle of both Genevan and Scotch Calvinism: the entire separation of ecclesiastical and secular jurisdiction.

It may appear strange that by far the most distinct enunciation of this principle proceeded, not from Geneva, but from a party which the Reformers held in as great abhorrence as ever Churchman did close-cropped Puritan. Wild fanatics as the Anabaptists and many other sectaries of that period were, there appeared in their conventicles men whom persecution, if no gentler teacher, had convinced of the need of more tolerant principles, and of less State interference. Outside the pale of the Protestant Churches they had, perhaps, better opportunities for observing what they deemed the baneful effects of "Cesareo-Papacy," while no room was left for doubt as to the enlightened zeal and the tender mercies of an "evangelical magistracy." It is positively refreshing to turn from the small arguments of Bullinger, the representative of Zwinglianism, and even occasionally from the reasoning of Calvin, on this point, to the broad and tolerant appeals of a Schwenkfeld, whose views, by the way, are not sufficiently known. We have dilated on this subject, not only on account of its interest and of its frequent misrepresentations, but also from its important bearing upon the history of the Church of Scotland. It is not too much to say that without a knowledge of the internal history of Calvinism, Scottish ecclesiastical affairs—however accurately described—can neither be rightly appreciated nor properly presented.

Unfortunately, the defects of Mr. Cunningham's work are not limited to want of general ecclesiastical knowledge and of historical insight. Here and there we indeed catch a glimmer of light, but it speedily disappears. The style of the book, which descends from extreme stiffness to not unfrequent vulgarisms, may almost be taken as an index of the history itself. While those parts where abundant materials are accessible to the student are carefully and even minutely discussed, others, where original and thorough investigation was most required, are cursorily and superficially treated. Few readers will be satisfied either with Mr. Cunningham's account or with his judgment of the Culdees; nor, indeed, will their knowledge be much increased by his narrative of ecclesiastical affairs previous to the Reformation. Of course, an historian is at perfect liberty to form and state his opinion of persons and events, providing he furnish the reader with sufficient materials to arrive at an independent judgment. Thus we are not disposed to find serious fault with Mr. Cunningham either for his apology on behalf of Cardinal Beaton, or for his defence of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise. Suffice it, that in view of the facts, the majority of readers will probably arrive at a very different conclusion. But it is otherwise,—and we have reason to complain when only one side of a most important question is set before us, and a verdict pronounced in opposition to what is commonly, and, we think, justly believed to be historical truth. Before accusing Wishart of complicity in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, or Knox in that of Rizzio, we would require much ampler evidence than Mr. Cunningham, or, rather, Fraser Tytler—whom in these, as in other instances, Mr. Cunningham implicitly follows—has furnished. The accusation against Wishart—one of the gentlest and

most loving of men—rests solely on a similarity of name: a letter proposing the Cardinal's death having been despatched to King Henry by "a Scottishman called Wysshert." The other arguments, such as the story of Wishart's dying prediction of the Cardinal's death—which everybody admits to be apocryphal—the Cardinal's dread of Wishart, and the Reformer's intimacy with the leading conspirators, who, of course, were the leading men of the Anti-Papal Party, scarcely deserve any notice. Besides, it is difficult to imagine that so important a personage as Wishart would have been described by his fellow-conspirators in such vague terms as in the letter to Henry. The charge against Knox, which Mr. Cunningham himself admits to be "debateable ground," rests, if possible, on even more slender evidence, the only authority for it being an unauthenticated slip of paper pinned to a document in the State Paper Office, and which bears internal proof of being unreliable. And this in the face of facts which speak loudly in favour of the Reformer's innocence! A still more strange insinuation is that hazarded in a foot-note against the purity of Rutherford, another celebrated Scottish theologian, on the strength of a "rumour" which Mr. Cunningham does not even condescend to detail.

We have sufficiently indicated the grounds on which we cannot accept Mr. Cunningham's work as a final or satisfactory history of the Church of Scotland. In other respects, indeed, we are willing to accord our author the praise which his researches and compilation deserve. Some of the scenes and characters are vividly sketched, and the general interest is pretty well sustained throughout. Mr. Cunningham correctly hints the relation between Knox, the man of the people, and Andrew Melville, the man of the Church. The former was the founder of the Protestantism of Scotland, the latter of the strict Presbyterian Kirk. A more careful study of the character of John Knox would dissipate many of the prejudices against this truly great man, and show that he was possessed of much broader sympathies and more liberal views than is commonly supposed. In this respect he suffers almost as much from misrepresentation as his friend Calvin. Perhaps over-zealous disciples of the Genevan Reformer may start when we tell them, that so far from being an exclusive fanatic, Calvin was, in many respects, most tolerant; that he actually subscribed the Augsburg Confession; that, with certain modifications, he would fain have chosen a form of Church Government different from rigid Presbyterianism; that he looked with tolerance upon "apostolical succession"; and that he even approved of usages peculiarly distasteful to some who affect to be his followers.

Filippo Malincontri; or, Student - Life in Venetia: an Autobiography. Edited by Girolamo Volpe. Translated from the Unpublished Italian Manuscript, by C. B. Cayley, B.A. 2 vols. (Manwaring.)

There is a class of made-up, modern Italian books, neither fact nor fiction, in which we take small delight,—narratives of younger sons who have been neglected at home, or badly educated, or warped by despotic force,—confessions of the struggles of violent passions, laid out to the public gaze with the complacency of those who conceive that not only the struggle, but the passion is heroic,—glimpses of love adventures,—expositions of that contemptuous indifference to all spiritual things which burrows beneath the robes and behind the shows of Priestcraft. Such phenomena are the fruit of certain seeds, sown among those of a certain national temperament, and brought to

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fruit-bearing life by a heat which withers as much as it cherishes; but they make, when wrought up as topics, an unpleasant group of books.—These volumes, to which Signor Volpe stands godfather, are fair specimens of the kind. They were written, the Preface tells us, on commission. It was hoped that by giving a real picture of the student life of an Italian youth, some contribution might be made to the steady and patriotic indignation which must end, one day or other, in leaving Italy free and strong to work out her future for herself.—The effect, however, on ourselves has been not so much to fix attention on the injustice which has marked Italian suffering, as on the peculiarities tincturing Italian character which have deferred the possibility of relief and deliverance, and which constrain the sincere well-wishers of that rich and beloved land still to look forward with anxiety.

We cannot, with the best of good-will, take interest in the fortunes of Filippo Malincontri, nor admire the style in which they are narrated. He fails to make us in love with his school pranks,—to distress us by the recital of the injustices suffered at college,—to kindle us with sympathetic warmth as he describes the charmers who crossed his path. These wear the air of *Cynthias* in a novel so vividly, that we take leave to fancy the entrance of romance, as well as of recollection, with this portion of his tale. His language, too, is inflated rather than earnest. The pages which we like best are not those which prove their writer to be a countryman of Alfieri and Ugo Foscolo, but those containing descriptions of scenery and manners—in which the student has no more prominence or interest than the figure in a landscape. The following is a favourable specimen—an account of the manner in which part of a journey betwixt Boscato and Fiorasco was performed:—

"The first forty miles were to be performed not in a van, but on a *zattera*, or kind of raft. * * In those mountainous countries there are in some places at a great distance from the cities forests that may still be called primeval. Whole mountains are covered with the most ancient trees,—oaks, elms, and pines, which serve admirably for architectural and ship-building purposes. * * When the full flood-time comes, in spring and autumn, the trunks—in this state called *borre*—are carried across vales, precipices, and defiles, upon the eddies of the rushing waters into the valley of Boscato, in which there are establishments belonging to rich proprietors, where with large saws set in motion by the streams, the timber is sawed up into planks. These planks, after being tied together, are sent on, where the torrent is more abundant and acquires the character of a river, to be carried down to Venice. Here a great part of the wood is used for naval or general purposes, and the rest is dispersed by traffic over Italy, the Ionian Islands, and other regions. Now, these rafts are made by the inhabitants of a suburb of the city, who dwell upon the very banks of the stream—a strong, daring, adventurous folk, who are called *zatterieri*. The mode in which the rafts are constructed is ingenious. A number of planks are brought together and arranged in parallel piles, and at the ends of the planks holes are bored, through which are passed strong and pliant ligatures, formed of vine-boughs plaited very tightly together—the same sort are also used by husbandmen to tie up their tools, and implements. By these ligatures the stems are bound together in rectangular figures, about three or four times as long, and one and a half times as broad, as the single trunks are long; at each end of the structure two large oars are plied, and with these the raft is guided by the *zatterieri* down the torrent towards Venice. In this way they take all sorts of goods, live-stock, and passengers, and carriers with their horses and their waggons. * * We got on board; a man had been

sent on in front of us with the cart and horse, and had stowed them away already, and we had only to take our own places. The heat of the summer had declined, and the fresh breeze over the water, coming from the mountains on an autumn morning, made my frame quiver and my teeth chatter, but I did not mind it. I was only intent on the novelty of the scene. The sinewy boatmen, with their athletic forms and bronzed faces, their daring countenances and singular costume; the passengers, who were about ten in number, men and women, (there being besides, two other carts and two other horses bound for Venice, to deliver butter and other commodities there, and to take back fish); the commotion incidental to the loosening of the ropes in order to start the raft (a somewhat difficult operation, which required the hands, the voices, and the dexterity of many persons controlled by one leader), all together rendered this moment extremely interesting and picturesque. The raft is now unmoored (who has to go goes, and who has to stay stays), and, upborne upon the riotous waters, as rapid as their eddies, it goes dashing adown the river. * * Oh, it is a wondrous thing to float on a *zattera* upon a river, which, descending an inclined bed, rushes, and whirls, and seethes, and maddens in its career! The distances are swallowed up; varied scenes, fearful and lovely, replace one another every moment. Now you pass through a defile between two lofty mountains, which scarcely allow the water a narrow passage; now you go along with a goodly tract on either side of fruitful level; now through an expanse of shingle, which the torrent once devastated, when it spread, during the full flood-times, into an ampler channel; now you descrie villages, now towns, which appear and disappear at a little distance from the banks; now you come across the ruins of old-world hills, which broke down, at an unremembered era, from the water's incessant action having many ages corroded and undermined their bases; and now you pass streams, that pour the tribute of their waters into the superior torrent, which with a ravenous snatch hurries you forward; and there, at the confluence, the water seethes and foams, and thence the torrent swells more and more, and the rapidity of its course increases, and it bears you downward aye more furiously. But all this is comparatively nothing. The raft is an object of still greater wonder. The ligatures, which connect the planks, are not drawn close and tight, but have play given them, according to the rules of art, so that they may yield, without breaking, to the reactions begotten by the impetus of the current. The raft is always represented by the *zatterieri* in their *gergo* as a serpent, and like a serpent she comports herself. She turns round upon herself according to the tortuous course of the river, and seems to imitate a serpent slinking; she bends in front, and remains straight in the rearward part, just as a serpent might. She hisses when she breaks through the water, and grates and rumbles over a bed of shingle, where the water is shallow; now her joints are dislocated and creak horribly, as she almost doubles herself up in winding round a rock; now she clears the reaches with sharp, broken plunges; and now she threatens, in her coilings, to dash against a rock, and by a snap with her head evades the obstacle. All these marvels are effected by the four *zatterieri*, who stand by the four oars. You feel sure every moment that the raft is going to strike a crag and be broken to pieces, or to run aground in a shallow, and remain immovable for many hours; or to be dismembered by the violence of its own movement; and all these perils are encountered and overcome every moment by the dexterity, the herculean strength, and the audacity of the *zatterieri*, who with their four rude oars perform prodigies. In four or five hours they traverse a distance amounting, in a straight line, to about forty miles, but the route with all its windings would measure a hundred, or perhaps a hundred and forty."

There is not very much to distinguish the above raft-voyage from one down the Rhine or the Danube; but we have always had a curiosity for details of byway life in Italy,—fed on

such glimpses of it as we have been enabled to snatch. The absence of these gives a tiresome sameness to much modern Italian literature. Its authors are too apt to forget that there are such things as the chestnut woods in the Pays de Cadore,—as the tamarind trees that feather the wonderful coast-road betwixt La Cava and Amalfi,—as the obelisk-like cypresses which give such a peculiar stateliness to the approaches of Florence.—For characteristic pictures of these things, and of the life which goes on in its daily course and humour beneath them, we would gladly dispense with whole chapters about bruised hearts and burning sorrows, and stormy outpourings of rage. To find such pictures, however, we must look to foreign writers—to Madame Dudevant, to Herr Andersen, to Mr. Browning, and to the Author of 'Monte Beni.'

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Glencreggan; or, a Highland Home in Cantire. By Cuthbert Bede. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

Memorials of Angus and the Mearns; being an Account, Historical, Antiquarian and Traditional of the Castles and Towns visited by Edward the First, and of the Barons, Clergy, and others, who swore Fealty to England in 1291-6; also of the Abbey of Cupar, and the Priory of Rostinoth. By Andrew Jervise. (Edinburgh, A. & C. Black.)

The East Coast of England, from the Thames to the Tweed, descriptive of Natural Scenery, Historical, Archaeological and Legendary. By Mackenzie Walcott. (Stanford.)

How to Spend a Month in Ireland, and What it will cost. By Sir Cusack Ronney. (Smith & Sons.)

The Antiquities of Arran: with an Historical Sketch of the Island, embracing an Account of the Sudrejar under the Norsemen. By J. M'Arthur. (Glasgow, Murray; London, Hall & Virtue.)

A Guide to the Isle of Man, with the Means of Access thereto. By the Rev. J. G. Cumming. (Stanford.)

Scrambles in Serk, Scenery, History, Laws of one of the Channel Islands. (Longman & Co.)

ALL the above works illustrate, in different degree, the moving propensities of the inhabitants of these islands, and the aids, more or less efficient, to enable them to "keep moving." The author of the work named first in the above list, has spent a holiday in a portion of Scotland scarcely visited at all by the excursionist, and he has compiled a book which may be a help to others journeying in the same direction. The manner of workmanship with respect to these volumes is rather singular. The traveller spent a few weeks in Cantire, two years since, and on returning home "read up" all that was published in reference to the locality; adding the results of his studies to the smaller ones of his experience, he builds up a pleasant compilation enough; but such work is very like that of a man who, having looked at a "twelfth cake," turns to the 'Complete Confectioner' to describe its contents, to the newspapers for incidents of unlucky children poisoned by sucking the ornaments, and then fancies he alone has done it all. The compiler, indeed, not only lays all preceding writers under heavy contribution, but, in some cases, inserts old criticisms of their books. On other occasions, he goes out of his way altogether to have an ungenerous fling at a contemporary author in the South, and he sneers at a certain popular poet as indignantly as if he were a parson penning slang stories under a pseudonym.

The case is worse when the writer ungallantly descends to be rude to a lady, a well-known author, whom he alludes to as "a gushing party," but from whose book he is not too nice to borrow a very good story when he has none of his own to tell. Indeed, when trusting to himself, he is often either dull or flippant, sometimes very contradictory. "Calvinism and cleanliness are opposed to each other," is a judgment pronounced in one page, while in another, Greenock is described as "no copy of dirty Wapping, but a shining, fresh and clean seaport that worthily bears its honours as the first in Scotland."

Then, the compiler would have done much better, if, instead of transferring old jokes, he had developed old history, such as that of the Bissets and the Macdonalds. Lord Bisset, the murderer of the Earl of Athol, was allowed by Henry the Third to settle in Ulster, but his descendants forfeited their possessions under Edward the First. The McDonalds of Cantyre claimed and obtained the lands of their kinsmen, and Glenarm, near Dunluce Castle, is the seat of their descendant, the present Earl of Antrim. This remarkable episode might have furnished matter for an interesting and instructive chapter illustrative of social manners in bygone days.

Again, this writer indulges in the habit, when he is growing dull, of dragging in some capital joke which has often before done satisfactory duty. His pages first opened before us at a story which we ourselves quoted, long, long ago, from Dean Ramsay's well-known book. He has also an alacrity in adopting old prejudices, or in indorsing assertions made by persons ignorant of the subject on which they are writing. "Romanism and dirt are known to go together," he remarks, according to the ideas of the ante-emancipation period. We had thought that such nonsense no longer "obtained."

These shortcomings apart, 'Glencreggan' is really an acceptable book, with evidences that the compiler has qualifications to achieve much better work than he has accomplished here. The illustrations are excellent, especially the small woodcuts; and with this notice we commit our travelling readers to the guidance of Cuthbert Bede; unless they be half afraid to trust a "conductor" who, standing at Greenock, waiting for the steamer, exclaims, on beholding it, "Here comes our boat, the Celt, greatly puffing from the effects of her run up from Glasgow." Uneasy shades of once verdant cockneys be appeased! Never again may those who have satirized you, affect to laugh at your old solecism of running up the river, from London to Gravesend.

With Mr. Jervise, we fall into grave company. His volume is not a guide-book, but it is one which no explorer of Angus and the Mearns should be without. It not only leads the traveller through the castles and towns visited by Edward the First, but it makes him acquainted with the barons, clergy and others who swore fealty to the English King, when they could not well do otherwise, or had not spirit enough to resist. With this little work in his hand, a wayfarer may wend to a really valuable purpose; every inch of his way will be rendered pleasant, and at every minute he may, if he be so minded, learn something that is new, and, what is more, something worth remembering. In such a volume, we are almost surprised to find what we believe to be an error. In speaking of Claverhouse, Mr. Jervise says, "his body was buried in the Athole family vault, at the church of Blair Athole; but no stone marks the spot: indeed the site of the vault itself is now very much a matter of

conjecture." Dr. Macculloch, who lived so many years, the familiar friend of the old Duke, in the house at Blair, says that Dundee was "buried in the churchyard," where we have seen a solitary grave pointed to as that of the "terrible Clavers." The family histories in this able volume will be thoroughly appreciated by genealogists.

We return now from the North to place ourselves under the guidance of Mr. Walcott. It was a good idea to trace the whole east coast of the island from the Thames to the Tweed, and the compiler has executed his work creditably, in a business-like way—like a faithful cicerone anxious to tell all he has learnt, but in no way enthusiastic on whatever subject he may happen to touch or strive to illustrate. The only really original portion of this volume is its dedication to the King of Denmark, "by his royal and most gracious permission": on the ground, it would seem, that on this eastern coast "the Danes have left so many traces of their name, influence and prowess." To say the least of it, this *homage* is droll. The Danes made their appearance in England, as ferocious invaders, just as the kingdom had made some first progress in order and civilization. Their only object in coming hither was plunder, after burning and murder. They were not moved by any ideas of colonization or commerce. They exacted from kings and people sums which could now be represented only by hundreds of millions, and they destroyed utterly whole cities, on this very coast, in revenge for outbreaks of patriotism on the part of the exasperated and impoverished people. Pillage and bloodshed marked their presence, and crushing tributes made the memory of them execrable, when absent. Little wonder is it that the chiefs of these men of name, influence, and prowess, were unable to exact feelings of attachment from the English, when they ruled over them as kings. The English king Ethelred forfeited the allegiance of the people who volunteered to save England from the invader, simply because he did not oppose that invader with ceaseless energy, refusing to despair. Under the very best of those foreign kings, the people were ground to the earth by exorbitant taxation till the victims broke out into insurrection, and then the brutal Hardicanute laid waste whole counties. The joy of England at his death showed the sense in which the nation accepted that relief; and because of the peculiar nature of the influence and prowess from which the country was thankful to be relieved, Mr. Walcott asks, and is, of course, graciously permitted, to pay his modicum of Danegelt, in the shape of a dedication to the King of Denmark. Since Lieut. Royer was so delighted, in the Odessa Theatre, to look through the opera-glass, by means of which Osten-Sacken had viewed the destruction of the Lieutenant's ship, the Tiger, we hardly remember such simplicity as this exhibited by Mr. Walcott. If a French modern compiler of a guide-book through Gascony were to dedicate his work to Queen Victoria on account of the name, influence and prowess of the English in that land in bygone years, he would run a chance of being stoned for his very bad taste; and yet Gascony was so thoroughly English-loving for years subsequent to the disappearance of the English there, that, as we recently showed, the French King had more trouble in keeping that province in order than all the rest of France besides. If not as an Englishman, at least as an Oxford man, Mr. Walcott might have remembered that in 1012, that university-city was destroyed by the Danes, and all studies interrupted for more than twenty years. We do not suppose that, there-

fore, the Oxonians cherish the memory of Sweyn—or that they will be grateful to Mr. Walcott for thanking the King of Denmark for the rapine, violation, arson and murder consequent on the presence of the Norsemen in England.

The Danes were influential and powerful also in Ireland, but Sir Cusack Roney does not thank the Majesty of Denmark for it by a dedication. The knight's book is a useful prospectus for excursionists taking a monthly ticket-of-leave to repair to and return from Ireland within the period mentioned.

To travellers who love to have the exploration of a small island to themselves, a choice is given in the last three books on the list at the head of this notice. In Arran, the fair island at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, the wayfarer may pass a profitable week with Mr. McArthur's book in his hand. The volume embraces a wide range of history, from the days of the Allophyliæ down to the present hour, including the period when no less a personage than Louis Napoleon was bidding his time and smoking his cigar in the Castle of Brodick. There were such stirring folk here in the old ages, that we find a quiet man made as much of when dead as was made of Lucretia in contradistinction to the less worthy ladies of Rome. The quiet man of Arran was a John Fullarton, of the last century, whose epitaph announces that

This was the man who, free from toil and strife,
In his own ground did pass his peaceful life.

The Isle of Man is better known to most of us than Arran; but for those to whom it may be a *terra incognita* Mr. Cumming has provided a very excellent "guide." We know of no man better qualified to compile such a work. His knowledge of the locality and of all matters connected therewith is probably superior to that of many born Manx men. His larger work, published in 1848, is highly appreciated still, as it well deserves to be; but the present volume is more portable; we cannot speak too highly of it. Mr. Cumming dedicated his former work to Bishop Fowler Short, translated from Man to St. Asaph. Since Dr. Short's time, three Bishops have succeeded to this diocese of the Isles—namely, Dr. Shirley, who held it but for three months; Lord Auckland, now Bishop of Bath and Wells; and the present prelate, Dr. Powys, son of Lord Lilford, whose ancestors were of the Welsh line of the Kings of Man. It is remarkable of this See, that not only is it the oldest in the British Isles, but that it has never lost the regular succession of its Bishops—a circumstance of which Manx Churchmen are legitimately proud.

The little Channel Island of Sark may be found fitting ground for a traveller who has not time to explore Man. He will be quite as much in a world altogether different from that which he has left within the metropolitan district. This may be gathered from many circumstances; not the least striking is that in which we are told that "the harbour beach was, till within the last few years, the one post-office of Sark, and oftentimes each islander his own postman, coming down, if he expected letters, to look for them on the shore. Great opposition was made to any alteration, as a breach of the feudal system." Venerable institution! It is, however, giving way; for the prevailing vice is drunkenness, owing to cheap alcohol, which was not known in feudal times.

NEW NOVELS.

The Law of Divorce: a Tale. By a Graduate of Oxford. (Newby.)—*The Law of Divorce* is an attractive title, and the mode of the Oxford

Graduate's attack on recent legal reforms affecting connubial rites almost leads to the conclusion that an extravagantly bad novel is more amusing than a really good one. In the first chapter, Roland Elsmere, the husband of the drama, noble, richly endowed in mind and fortune, brave, generous, sensitive, but somewhat infirm of purpose, quits his ancestral seat of Flossdale for a residence of "several weeks at Vienna, on a mission connected with the English Embassy in that capital." During his absence from home, Harriet Elsmere, his lovely wife, who has already given him two babes, and with whom he has lived in high domestic felicity, "sauntering with her through the groves of Flossdale, and rambling with her amid the golden furze and over the thymy heather of the adjacent hills," elopes to Scotland with his old schoolfellow and college friend, Walter Dunraven. On receiving the intelligence of Harriet's flight, Roland vows to pursue her and her paramour, and slay him at her feet. But in another moment he dismisses this hasty resolve as the mad dream of a distempered brain, for he sees clearly that "such an act would be murder, or manslaughter at the least." Unable to slay his treacherous friend without slaughtering him, Roland adopts a wiser course, and, "suing for a divorce, gets his marriage with the false Harriet annulled." Two years after his liberation from the perfidious Harriet, he marries again, taking for his second wife "the rich, handsome and cold-hearted Catherine Dashton." This second alliance, however, has not been contracted a fortnight, when he receives "a harrowing epistle" from Harriet, who has parted company from Walter Dunraven, and is anxious to return to the arms of her dearest Roland. The divorce, she argues in the "harrowing epistle," is a mere fiction of human impiety, leaving her, in the sight of heaven, just as much his wife as ever she was. "True—too true, alas!—I have," she writes, "tarnished your name and dishonoured your house; but, oh! my well-beloved, the world is wide; let us sail to some far-off land, to some sunny climate such as you love—and there begin our married life anew." No wonder that Roland on reading this harrowing epistle, "man as he was, wept, sobbed—sobbed loud and fast." He is at a loss what to do, and that he may arrive at no imprudent decision, writes from Paris to a friend in London for counsel and aid. But in the mean time, until he has discovered what course he ought to pursue, and what answer he ought to make to Harriet's epistle, he sends her, as consolation, copies of *Galignani's* newspaper, sealed with his seal, and addressed with his own hand, "Harriet, 9, Buccleuch Terrace, Bayswater, London." Ere many days, Harriet, who is living in lodgings at Bayswater with her dear sister Lizzy, learns that Roland has married a second wife. Her agony at the intelligence is indescribable, for as the marriage tie is indissoluble in the eyes of heaven, she, before God, is Roland's wedded wife still (notwithstanding her little affair with Walter Dunraven), and he, despite the forms of English law, is living in adultery with Catherine Dashton. What shall she do? Clearly it is her duty to proceed instantly to Paris, and rescue her husband from the arms of an adulteress. She and her sister concur on this point. "The sisters were perfectly agreed in their view of the case. They had often talked over the Law of Divorce, and even read some valuable pamphlets on the subject. They were equally convinced that Roland had done exceedingly wrong in availing himself of an impious law; that his second marriage was not only null, but that to abide under its obligations was really, though as yet he knew it not, to add sin to sin; and that the highest and clearest duty he had to perform towards Catherine was to separate from her without delay, seeing that her morality, as well as his own, depended on this step. Those who have sinned themselves, and then, like Harriet, have deeply repented, are always the most solicitous for the purity and virtue of others." Whilst Harriet, in London, is thus regarding the subject, Roland, in Paris, heartily sick of bride No. 2, has an interview with a Roman Catholic priest, whose expressed opinions on the indissolubility of the marriage tie cause the young man to exclaim, "Fool! fool that I was, not to inquire into this sub-

ject more deeply before I embarrassed myself with another wife, who, after all, perhaps is not my wife." Such is the state of his mind, when, as he is walking in sombre mood in the Garden of the Tuileries, he is accosted by Harriet and Lizzy. "Like torrents from mountain sources, Harriet and Roland rushed into each other's embrace. They clung together with a cohesion the more persistent because Fate, Providence and circumstances seemed to be bent on keeping them apart. As they sat side by side, their foreheads, their cheeks, their lips were pressed fervently and closely, as if to reverse by resistance that cruel law which now made such endearments illicit. The passionate tenderness of their first love had returned upon them in all its fullness." It is soon manifest to Roland that it is his duty to part from his second wife and live again with Harriet. But Catherine is so selfish and cold-hearted as to object to this arrangement. On learning the purpose of her husband (as to the last she maliciously persists in regarding him) "she turned ghastly pale, and her countenance darkened with an expression of anger, indignation and menace such as we may conceive was that of Cicero when he launched the thunderbolt of his oration, beginning 'How long then, Catiline, wilt thou abuse our patience? To what length will thy unbridled audacity plunge!'" Catherine's "unbridled audacity plunges to the length" of obstinately refusing to give Roland up to Harriet and morality. The sordid creature, scorning the dictates of conscience and the precepts of religion, insists on her legal rights. For the next two hundred pages, Roland passes his time at Paris with his legal mistress, Catherine, or at the Château St. Amand with his illegal wife, Harriet, just as the influence of the one or the other is in the ascendant. At last Harriet extracts from him a promise to fly with her and her babes to the United States, where they may live happily for the rest of their lives. Bent on putting this project into execution, Roland and Harriet, attended by her ever-constant sister Lizzy, enter a first-class railway carriage at Rouen on their way to Havre. But no sooner have they taken their places than the artful Catherine, Mr. Scruples (Catherine's solicitor) and Mrs. Scruples (the wife of the afore-mentioned Mr. Scruples) enter the same carriage, and take possession of the three opposite seats. On the road to Havre that doomed carriage witnessed such "a shindy" as vehicle of mortal construction will never again experience. A cage full of Kilkenny cats would be tranquillity compared with it. "Whom do you call your husband?" "insolent and calumnious woman," "brazen-faced effrontery," "intense audacity," "infamous libeller," "you canting hypocrite," "traitor," "snake in the grass," "tigress," "audacious culprit," are amongst the exclamations screamed out by Harriet and Catherine at the top of their voices. Roland, overcome by her emotions, holds his tongue, but Mr. Scruples harangues the assembly on the Law of Divorce, and roars out lengthy quotations from articles published in the *Times*. On the arrival of the train at the Havre station, the ladies step out on the platform, and then, for the first time, discover that Roland, overcome by the excitement of the journey, has gone mad. "It would be impossible to describe the lunatic phases through which, in rapid succession, his spirit passed. Some order and distinctness is required in any subject, in order that it may be described; but the wanderings of an alienated mind, which are dim, incongruous and chaotic, baffle all powers of description, whether in prose or verse." True to her imperious and revengeful nature, Catherine determines to keep possession of her husband's body, though his mind has deserted it. "The proud, unbending Catherine had gained her point. She retained her husband, but his reason was gone. Harriet was left with her sister, pale, dizzy, sick and broken-hearted." Foiled in her noble purpose of liberating her husband from the bondage of a sinful alliance, Harriet dies, while her faithful sister becomes the wife of an Italian patriot, who scorns Mazzini the assassin, and, in due course, turns out to be himself the son and heir of a wealthy German Prince. Walter Dunraven appears again on the scene at the close of the book, to expire in horrible torments, as a villain ought to expire. The strangest part

of the winding up is that, after Harriet's demise, Roland becomes "a rational member of society, and reconciles himself to his union with Catherine much better than anyone would have expected." The curtain falls on the victims of "The Law of Divorce" "living together on very amicable terms." More of this novel we have not time to say. To give anything like a complete view of its absurdities we are unable. Every page contains something that compels the reader to indulge in a scream of laughter; and we have not for many a day spent a merrier two hours than when laughing over the unconscious folly of its author.

Court-Life at Naples in our own Times. By the Author of 'La Cava.' 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Pleasant Protestant young English gentlemen, possessed of money and happy at home, are warned by one who knows the Two Sicilies well (obviously our author's case) not to marry Neapolitan Princesses, be the same ever so insidious and fascinating.—Such is the argument of this novel, which is executed spiritedly and with intimate knowledge of the scenes and manners described. What has made the Foreigner of late at a discount in fiction could not be told in a short compass. The blank credit awarded to him by certain enthusiastic novelists (especially ladies) in the beginning of the present century, is largely withdrawn, without, we trust, our writers or readers being in any danger of falling back into that dull prejudice which so long soaked among our middle classes with a mistrust perniciously defeating itself;—craving and curiosity being notoriously sharpened by injustice and exclusiveness. We have said that the author of this book knows the scenes and manners displayed in it;—but the narrow and servile ignorance, the cowardly duplicity, and the unmanly selfishness belonging to the Castebianco family, and their coarse, comfortless ways of home-life, have doubtless many exceptions, even in a society so wretchedly corrupted and misgoverned as that of the Neapolitan nobility. The Italian characters, however, are clearly marked. The Princess-Mother differs from her son and her daughter—the coarse, slatternly Duchess de Villanova—though they are all of the same blood. The priests are not bad, allowing for the writer's general antipathy to their creed, which, indeed, was inevitable to the design. Some of the customs of noble houses in times of affliction, when under the iron rule of Papistical ceremony, seem so fearful and inhuman to those not subject to its weights as hardly to be described without a tinge of bitterness and aversion. There is not much of either, we repeat. One or two of the descriptions of scenery southward of Naples—that dreary, rich, earthquake-wasted district (so far, it may be feared, from being soon reclaimed)—are graphic. The entire novel, in brief, may be justly recommended as adding to the Englishman's knowledge of South Italy, if even he have no fair daughters to watch and ward. It has one fault, however, carried to excess—the extravagant use of foreign language in the dialogue. No doubt, this attests the writer's familiarity with the persons of his tale; but there is not one speech in a hundred here given in Italian for which a perfect equivalent in English could not be found. To read this story aloud would be next to impossible.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians; with Sketches of the Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gamboon. By J. J. Hutchinson. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Two previous works had given Mr. Hutchinson a title to reckon himself an African authority. He had chronicled the Niger, Tshadda and Binue explorations; and he had journeyed largely to and fro on the western coast. In this volume he is rather hard upon the African nation, though not inclined to flatter missionary and philanthropic prejudices concerning the enormities of the interior slave trade. Writing, it is to be feared, with a theory at his elbow, he studiously disparages not so much the character of the African as his intellect. He has a bad opinion of Liberia, notwithstanding the raptures of Mrs. Stowe and the rhetoric of Mr. Blyden. He adduces many evidences of barbarism and total ignorance in

regions which the fond fancy of Europe imagines to have been reclaimed. He gives personal testimony to the practice of cannibalism within recent years, and, more flagrantly, of human sacrifices. No doubt the advances made by civilization among the Ethiopians is often exaggerated to the stupefaction of Exeter Hall; but is it altogether right to mass the barbarities and present the result as a picture of Africa from Senegal to Gamboon? We concede to Mr. Hutchinson the merit of being well informed, and of writing in perfect good faith, while we may be justified, nevertheless, in thinking that his portraiture of the African character is rather less favourable, not only than that which he had accustomed us to expect, but than that which many competent witnesses concur in authenticating. The volume, however, is full of information, and of suggestions respecting the commerce and future development of Africa, throughout a vast region of which Mr. Hutchinson was quite at home, and where he saw and gathered much that will interest the reader.

An *Unpopular View of Our Times; being the Result of a Free Inquiry into the Existing Sources of Demoralization, and the Causes that have rendered Inefficacious the Schemes of Social Reformers, Lay and Clerical.* By Patrick Allan Fraser. (Edinburgh, Macphail; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—The benevolence and fire-side shrewdness manifested in certain passages of this treatise make us reluctant to tell the truth and the whole truth about it, and to say that Mr. Fraser has made the mistake of a man who, with amiable intentions and some intelligence, volunteers to lead his fellow-men, when nature has designed him to be one of the led. Comparing modern thought with the mental condition of our ancestors and their rival schools of logic, Mr. Fraser is forced to the conclusion that "wrangling about words is becoming more and more the intellectual exercise of scholars;" and, searching for the distinguishing moral features of the educated classes of our times, he argues that "the entire absence of any consideration for the growth of mutual affection between parents and their offspring, the practical indifference regarding the development of the moral faculties, are features in our educational system strongly characteristic of the spirit of our progress." That these opinions will find assent amongst the well-informed and reflecting, we do not anticipate; but if by putting them forward as "unpopular," Mr. Fraser intimates a belief that they will be universally disapproved, he misjudges the world. In discussing questions of social science, the paradoxes of our author are even more startling than when he contrasts the intellectual and moral characteristics of times past and present. Two are two, and two are three; ergo, two and two make five. Such is Mr. Fraser's most favourite form of reasoning, and when he announces the conclusions to which it brings him, he shrugs his shoulders, and waving down anticipated opposition, smiles complacently on the unenlightened crowd who have not his wide range of vision. Crime, he argues, is on the increase, misery is on the increase, and tendency to substitute machinery for manual labour is also on the increase. It follows therefore, that crime and misery are in a great measure consequences of an unwise application of mechanical invention, and that a limit cannot be put to the former without restricting the action of the latter. In like manner, combination of labour is shown to be a fruitful source of human misery. Wherever cities and factories make rapid growth, sin and suffering develop with equal speed. The remedy proposed for the evil, therefore, is to diminish the size of our cities and workshops, and to discontinue "making discoveries and inventions subservient to the gratification of our avarice, regardless of the demoralizing effects on the minds and bodies of those we have employed in connexion therewith." Such is Mr. Fraser's solution of some of the most perplexing problems affecting modern civilization. He does not advocate a total return to barbarism, or, as the visionary writers of the last century termed it, a return to a state of nature, but he would have us make one-half of the backward journey. To reply to such a suggestion with a reference to the doctrines of political economy,

would benefit neither the public nor Mr. Fraser. They are in no danger of regulating their course by the "unpopular views."

Hebrew Men and Times, from the Patriarchs to the Messiah. By Joseph Henry Allen. (Manchester.)—Dedicated to Mr. James Martineau by an author who acknowledges a debt of gratitude to "the affluent learning and the constant and most generous kindness of the late Theodore Parker," these sketches have a vigour and earnestness of thought and style that will recommend them to the admirers of 'Essays on Matters Pertaining to Religion.' Some of the more striking specimens of Hebrew national poetry Mr. Allen has put into verse, and in doing so has managed to combine, in an unusual degree, verbal fidelity with rhythmical force.

From Death to Life: Bible Records of Remarkable Conversions. By the Rev. Adolph Sadlier. (Edinburgh, Strahan & Co.; London, Hamilton & Co.)—These sermons, when preached, aided by earnestness of manner and the living influence of voice and looks, may have had an impressiveness which is quite lost in the printed pages. Whatever special grace or goodness they had when they were preached, printed they are of the ordinary type of sermons. They have all the special-pleading influences—constructions which most preachers feel not only allowed but called upon to make when handling Bible narratives, till every trait of the original grace and simplicity is overlaid and lost in the "improvements." This obligation to find a sermon in every verse prevents Bible stories having their natural influence upon general readers, and lies at the root of the disinclination to read the Bible, except as a task, which religious people complain they find in young people. These sermons in the present volume are insidiously called "Stories"; but they are the old interesting Bible narratives deprived of their human interest, expanded into the most wearisome, dry, disagreeable sermons it has fallen to our lot to hear or to read for a long time past. The doctrine may be very "sound," and satisfy all of the same persuasion; but the sermons, as sermons, are harsh, dogmatic, and ingeniously disagreeable. We feel the less scruple in thus recording our impression, as the author will assuredly set down our distaste to the hardness of our own hearts, and not to the unattractiveness of his sermons.

Fun, Feeling and Fancy. By John George Watts. (Kent & Co.)—The Bard of Billingsgate goes on his way cheerily, singing his blithe song griggishly, as though life were a long holiday, and the world a merry-go-round. The fun may not be of the most brilliant kind, the feeling of the deepest, or the fancy of the rarest, but each in its way is hearty, honest and true. The author is content with his lot in life, and happy if he can just conserve from the demands of Toil sufficient time to sing his song by the way. He gives us a pleasant picture of a light-hearted, striving, intelligent working-man. With such a hopeful spirit of his own, and such a domestic fate as he sings of, he can afford to be satisfied, although his efforts in verse do not bring him world-wide fame. We give a brief sample of his new book. Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, sympathize with its burthen:—

GOD SEND A GOODLY HARVEST.

The tall corn bends its weighty ear
Before the playful wind,
And tiny children thither run,
The poppy flower to find;
The Mower far afield looks up
And wipes his swarthy brow,
And murmurs to his comrade by,
"The wheat is ripening now,
God send a goodly harvest!"

We catch his words with heart and soul,
We echo them again;
God send our every garner soon
Be filled with golden grain;
That city-reared and village-born,
When wintry winds may blow,
From toddling babe to tottering age,
No want of bread may know—
God send a goodly harvest!

Now blessings on the hands that work
To till the fruitful soil,
And blessings on the hands that aid
To gather up the spoil!
But woe upon forestalling knaves
Who selfishly have thriven,

By plundering the poor man's child
Of food its God hath given—
There'll be a final harvest!

—It must be admitted that some of the humour is of a transpontine kind. We like best the Irish story of 'Daniel O'Rourke,' who won Miss Nelly O'Grady after a manner entirely his own. The lady—

Whose eyes were a gray-bluish-yellowish tint,
And improved, Dan said, by their thriffling squint;
While the cross on her hid,
Tho' a terrible rid,
Most gracefully twisted and twirled as it wint,—
has two admirers, who, at Dan's suggestion, agree to fight for her, on the understanding that she will marry the best man within a month of the battle. Dan, as a friend, takes care that they fight past marrying or giving in marriage. At the time appointed for the wedding neither of the favourites appears. Dan was punctual:—

"The dirty spalpans," Nelly cries,
"And I've spint all my money
In buyin' these fine widdin' clothes!"
"Och! never mind, my honey,—
Their likes shant make a fool of ye,
And your poor heart be blivin'!"
Come, let the praist your darlint hand
With this un be unittin'.
I've had the blessed bands announced,
So make me blist for ever;
Say no! I'll go and hang myself,
And jump into the river."
"Och, sure, you've got a graisy tongue,
You're always mighty civil;
And as I wot be made a fool,
There, Dan, I'm yours, ye divil."

The Story of My Mission in South-Eastern Africa; comprising some Account of the European Colonists, with Extended Notices of the Kaffir and other Native Tribes. By William Shaw. (Hamilton & Adams.)—As Wesleyan General Superintendent in South-Eastern Africa, Mr. Shaw occupied an excellent position for "looking out." He has brought home, however, a missionary narrative of a very average order, with occasional flushes of interest upon a generally dim surface. The volume, upon the whole, is rather in the nature of a report addressed to a special body, than of a traveller's record for public circulation.

Port-Royal: a Contribution to the History of Religion and Literature in France. By Charles Beard, B.A. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)—Within a few years, contributions to the history of the Port-Royalists have been published, chiefly in the French language. Mr. Beard's work is the most elaborate that has appeared from an English pen. It assumes to be "a chapter of the history of Christianity heretofore unwritten." It includes, as the author intimates, a view of the Jansenist controversy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, though no effort is made to dwell at length upon the earlier developments of those important, yet dull, discussions, entangled in the religious chronicles of the Low Countries and France. Port-Royal became a centre for all the leading French Jansenists; it brought the entire intellect of the schism, as it was called, into a focus at the great Cistercian monastery; it illuminated many a page of ecclesiastical chronicles; therefore, as Mr. Beard urges, the narrative is one of lasting interest to every class in Christendom. He duly acknowledges his obligations to Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, and, later, to M. Ste-Beuve, and it is one distinguishing merit of his work that, besides being written in a scholarly and vigorous style, it deals with an extraordinary phase of Catholic religious life in a spirit by which Catholicism itself could scarcely be offended.

Forays among Salmon and Deer. By James Conway. (Chapman & Hall.)—A portion of the contents of this volume appeared a short time since in the columns of a sporting newspaper, but the greater part is new material, and as such claims that especial introduction to the public which it is against our custom to award to ordinary reprints. Mr. Conway is an agreeable companion, with the fresh spirits and vigour of youth. The free air of the mountains is found in many of his pages, but he is far too wordy. He would have produced a more agreeable effect if he had struck out from his proof-sheets at least one-third of their sentences, and out of the remaining sentences had struck out at least one-third of their words. Still his book is

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far from a bad one, and men who in the heat of the London season are looking forward to a long vacation in the Highlands will read it with pleasure and profit.

Mr. Charles Knight has published the seventh volume of his *Popular History of England* (Bradbury & Evans), a work, pleasantly compiled and written, to which we shall devote attention on its completion.

Among our new editions, we notice the following appearances:—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have included in their "Standard Library" *Nothing New*, by the Author of 'John Halifax.'—Volume II. of *Milton's Poetical Works* has been added to Mr. Bohn's "Illustrated Library."—We have new editions of *Historic Certainties respecting the Early History of America*, by the Rev. A. Newlight (Parker, Son & Bourn), and *Agnes Home* (Simpkin).—Among our reprints are, Volume IV. of the re-issue of *Punch* (Bradbury & Evans),—*The Legendary and Romantic Ballads of Scotland*, edited by Charles Mackay (Griffin, Bohn & Co.),—*Seaside Divinity*, by the Rev. R. W. Fraser (Hogg & Sons),—*Irish Police-Officers*, by Mr. Curtis (Ward & Lock),—Volume IV. of *The Posthumous Works of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw*, edited by his Son, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw (Fullarton),—*Help of Women in English Parishes* (Murray),—*The Wedding Guests*; or, *the Happiness of Life*, by Mary C. Hume (Pitman),—and *The Development of the Wealth of India*, by T. Hare (Macmillan).—The following works appear in second editions:—*A Book about Doctors*, by J. Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst & Blackett),—*Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers*, by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe (Bell & Daldy),—Bishop of St. David's *Letter to Mr. Bowstead concerning Education in South Wales* (Rivingtons),—and *Voices from Home and Nature*, by Mrs. W. H. Trinder (Bosworth & Harrison).—The following appear in third editions:—*What to Observe*; or, *the Traveller's Remembrancer*, by the late Col. Jackson, revised and edited by Dr. Norton Shaw (Houlston & Wright),—*Sacred Poems and Prose*, by the Rev. F. Whitfield (Broom),—and *"This Present Age"*, by the Rev. G. Cuthbert (Broom).—We have a fourth edition of *Management and Education of the Blind*, by J. G. Kine, translated by the Rev. W. Taylor (Simpkin).—Among miscellanies, we must announce Divisions II. and III. of *The Book of Field Sports*, by H. D. Mills (Lea),—*Switzerland: How to See it for Ten Guineas*, by Henry Gaze (Kent),—*The British Controversialist* (Houlston & Wright),—Vol. II., Part II., of *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* (Williams & Norgate),—and *Agnes Martin*; or, *the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey*, being No. XXVII. of "Historical Tales" (Parker).

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THE COMET.

Sir John F. W. Herschel has sent to us the following drawing of the Comet. This drawing, which is probably the most exact and authentic representation made of the celestial visitant now causing, and likely to cause, so much discussion among astronomers, was made by Sir John himself, at Collingwood, on the evening of July 4, at half-past eleven P.M. The Comet was then at its greatest brilliancy, and appeared to the naked eye exactly as in the sketch.



The constellations are figured from Argelander's maps.

RESEARCHES IN LUBECK.

Lubeck, July, 1861.

PERHAPS some details of the past splendour of this curious old place may not prove uninteresting to your readers. It was the capital of the wide-spread Hanseatic League, and, with refer-

ence to its large trade in Asiatic commodities, brought by caravan to Novgorod and other out-shoots of the Hansa, used to be called the "Venice of the Baltic." Dantzic, Cologne and Bruges have been too long imbedded in separate States to have preserved their identity intact, while Hamburg has become so cosmopolitan that Lubeck, the ancient metropolis of the Hansa, stands out in bold relief as the archetype of the Saxon Hanseatic population. Her ancient churches, with lofty and picturesque spires and ample aisles, studded with monuments that range unbroken from Byzantine to Rococo; her venerable Council-house, with Archives all complete; her massive and truly picturesque street architecture, built as if the Freemason Guilds believed that the trade and metropolitan pre-eminence of the capital of the Hansa were to last during long revolving centuries, all make a striking impression upon the most cursory traveller, and reminding him of Nuremberg, Antwerp and Bruges, excite curiosity relative to the history of this bygone Saxon burgher-grandeur.

The general history of the Hanseatic Confederation has been so often treated by able writers as to have no longer the attraction of novelty. The League was, we may cursorily mention, the most distinct embodiment of the ancient municipal spirit of the Germanic Races during the period between the anarchy of the Middle Ages and the definitive shaping out of the Military States of Northern Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and that it was a powerful lever of civilization cannot be denied, for while the later spirit of feudalism (as contrasted with that of its institution) might be summed up in the words "Aggression" and "Lawless rapine," that of the Hansa was wealth gained by trade, and force used to defend lawful acquisitions, for it must be remembered that castellated noble and brigand were in those days almost convertible terms; and the historical memorials of Lubeck, and no doubt of many of the other towns, stigmatize "Adeligen-Strassenraub," as calling for prompt punishment, such as Lowland justice used to deal out to the collectors of black-mail. It was simply the towns and their trades-guilds grown strong enough, not only to put down the petty noble cataran, but even to beard the powerful prince, and make him sue for offensive and defensive alliances with this powerful confederation.

Berlin, Brunswick, Bremen, Cologne, Dantzic, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Göttingen, Halle, Halberstadt, Hamburg, Hanover, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Münster, Riga, Stettin, Stralsund, and many other cities and towns, amounting to between seventy and eighty, were in the League, and the factories of the Hansa were not only invested with great privileges in their two great western outlets, London and Bruges, but they had also franchises, practically amounting to monopolies, not only in the cognate Sweden and Norway, but far in Russia; and the Germanization of the towns in Esthonia, Livonia and Courland, dates from the colonizing and trading exertions of the Hansa.

If they put down robbery on land, it may well be believed that with so large a maritime population, and with such materials and pecuniary means for fitting out such fleets as were then in use, their operations at sea were no less effective. Not only was piracy put down in the Baltic, but Sweden and Norway were made to feel that this sea was ruled from its southern shores. Lubeck was not only the principal centre of these maritime operations, and the immediate capital of the circle of Hamburg, Rostock and Wismar, but the generally admitted metropolis of the whole League. Instead, therefore, of undertaking too much, we shall attempt a photograph of the interior of this municipality, with an occasional reference to the general stream of Germanic and Hanseatic history.

Lubeck was founded in 1143, and 200 years afterwards, that is to say, in the fourteenth century, we find it to be a populous and flourishing place of trade and regularly fortified with massive walls and towers, and beyond the Hamburg-gate the separate village of the *exules leprosi*, from which all approaching were warned by a bell and the sight of the lepers' grey mantles. A street of the interior of the town was inhabited by English,

which bears the name to this day, and besides it, the present Engelswieche, or "meadow of the Angles," was called in the Urkundenbuch, "Pratum Anglicum." The buildings of the town were classified in the Register as follows:—Curia was a house with a court-yard, such as those inhabited by the spiritual and temporal dignitaries; Domus, a simple house with a gable; Mansio, a lodging, several being under one roof; Horreum, a store for merchandise; and, lastly, Buda, a booth, or shop, not having a gable. The Slavic bath, of Romano-Oriental construction (Stupa), was frequent in the town, and before 1240 there was a law that no new baths were to be established without permission of the authorities (even to this day the Russian bath, of which there are several in Lubeck, is used to a considerable extent). The houses were built partly of brick with wooden framework, as may still be seen all over the south of Germany, but of which very few now remain in the modern brick-built Lubeck. Only one, called exceptionally Domus Vitriaria, had, in the middle of the fourteenth century, glass windows. Not only inns, but private houses had almost invariably a sign, such as the "St. Graal," the "Kingdom of Heaven" (Himmelrike), the "Thrush Bush," &c. A well was usually common to two adjacent houses, but although cattle and swine were kept in the town, it was forbidden to give them water from the domestic wells.

Lubeck was a Saxon colony in a Slavic land, and the Saxons were essentially the dominant race, for both by law and custom they did not associate or intermarry with the subject Slavic population, so that if a Saxon fell in love with and married a Slavic girl the issue had not the rights of free men and women, or, to use the old German expression, followed the "worst hand," and could not inherit from the free father; and so late as 1290 the tribunals of Lubeck denied inheritance to a child because the mother was Wendish. Some exceptions were gradually made in the case of young Wends, who were acceptable to the Saxon maids, "if they were worthy of being invested with municipal rights" (en went des werdich were dat er borerger worden were), but such had still the affix "Slavus." The subjection of the Slavic population was manifest in other matters besides marriage; they could not dwell in the same quarter with the Saxons; both they and the Jews were subject to poll-tax, and paid higher customs-duties than the Saxons.

The population of Lubeck, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, amounted to 53,000 souls, dwelling in much smaller houses and apartments than at present, divided into full burgers, or freeholders, half burgers, or copyholders, strangers (hospites), who were allowed to trade but not to hold real property, or even mortgage on it, to bear valid witness against a citizen, or to be guardians of the young; prohibitions that seem to prove that strangers were accustomed to many years of residence in the town. The other divisions of the population were the clerical body and their numerous dependents; the military mercenaries in the pay of the State; and, lastly, the whole of the labouring Slavic population. The nobles of the German empire settled in Lubeck had an exceptional position,—they were at once citizens and knights, being bound to fit out horses for the defence of the empire in proportion to their tenures. They formed a separate incorporation in the town, with faculty to trade, but not to engage in any handicraft.

From what we have said of the Hanse towns generally, the reader may imagine that the growth of the borough in wealth and population (every citizen being a militiaman) very soon swept away all attempts at feudal aggression. The representative of the Emperor was the Reichs Vogt, or Advocatus, who did not meddle with the details of local administration; he was sometimes called Rector, and the incumbent of this dignity was usually the Duke of Saxony, and occasionally the Dukes of Brunswick or Holstein. They not only fulfilled this honorary office for the Emperor, but during the rapid elevation of the Hanse towns they found it their interest to render good service to their wealthy clients, and many valuable privileges

were procured both from German princes and foreign States through the Dukes of Saxony.

Under the Vogt were in the earlier times the wisest of the town (Die Wittigsten, or Viri prudentes), each of whom was bound to be possessed of certain qualifications, such as that of freeholder; issue of legitimate marriage; no subject of a feudal lord; unconvicted of perjury; a man of a godly manner of life; and neither son nor brother of any living member of the Council. At the head of internal administration were the two burgomasters who had fulfilled the functions of chief municipal magistrates in the usual manner; and so on with the other civic functionaries, whom we need not particularize. Somewhat of local colour is to be found in the Wine-master (Weinmeister), who assured the due receipt of the Town's Rhine wine regalia, managed the wine-cellar of the Council, and collected fines in wine paid by the Citizens for petty misdemeanours. Hence the existence of the celebrated Rath-Keller of Lubeck, a vast series of catacombs under the Council-house, then a state institution, but now handed over to private speculation, in which is still shown the vault where the Bridal Cup was quaffed on coming out of church, with its old sculptured mantelpiece and ungallant inscription, that, "if the happy pair knew the future, they would rather weep than laugh." Much wine was consumed in the festivals of the Council, both in the Town Hall and in their suburban pavilion, and due provision was made for the requisite hilarity by a stipendiary clown, a joker, whose salary figures in the civil-list as that of "Comes-Joculatorum."

Latin was the language of almost all affairs, public and private. The laws of property were founded on old Saxon customs, and it was not until the fifteenth century that the Roman law was brought up as a reserve, when the law of Use and Wont (Gewohnheits Recht) could not solve doubts in a satisfactory manner. But the Latin language was used not only in law and in the Church, but even in trade. Not only were the town account-books kept in Latin, but even those of the private merchants. It was not until the year 1455 that the town books were written in the vulgar tongue, and Latin was abandoned; on the eve of the period when the printing-press was about to render the masterpieces of ancient literature familiar to all the educated classes.

In the sixteenth century, we find that the Lubeckers were in trade narrow and exclusive: Imperfect political institutions have an inevitable tendency to drive mankind into narrow sects, guilds, and closely connected corporations, defensive at first, but, when they become stronger, aggressive against all who are not of themselves. Hence the whole train of guilds and corporations, freemasonry and secret tribunals, in the Europe of the middle ages; and in the East, those secret religious and political sects who, by mutual co-operation and occult organization, are powerful far beyond their apparent numbers. The close guilds and extreme mercantile jealousy of the Flemings, Hanseatics and Dutch had this origin, and, in its spirit, betrayed itself alike on the shores of the Baltic, and on the Spice Islands of the Indian seas. That Great Britain has been the foremost, the most fearless, and the most persevering in seeking her own interest on opposite principles, cannot, we should imagine, be denied, as forming one of the most remarkable landmarks in the history of the Christian civilization of the habitable globe; proving, as it has been, a contagious example with already tangible results, and every probability of future increase in a geometric ratio.

At this time, the Russian Czar, Ivan Basilowitz, used efforts to procure workmen from Germany for the civilization of Russia, but the Lubeckers of that day opposed the project by all the means in their power, as being likely to make Russia independent of their trade and manufactures. This narrow spirit produced reprisals; the Hansa itself rested on privileges, and, in 1560, these were withdrawn throughout all Norway, so that, after this period, the decline of the Confederation became visible; many German towns fell off, or contributed no longer to the common expense. Moreover, the gradual growth of the modern art of war among

the princes who had considerable states, made them more able to fix their domination on the minor towns. Hence, the Hansa gradually grew to be a shadow of its former self. But although the political power declined in Germany, there was still a considerable trade carried on with Flanders and the establishment of the Hanseatic Counters at Antwerp, whither they were transferred after the decline of Bruges, was a handsome compensation. Bruges had been for two centuries the great depot of the association in the west. Thus the Hanseatic trade was a chief element in the prosperity of these old Flemish cities.

It was through the Hanseatics that the caravan loads of Asia, purchased at the Muscovite fairs, as well as the raw products of Muscovy, Poland and Sweden, were supplied to the manufacturers of Flanders, and it was through them that the products of Flemish industry and the sea-imported spices of the Indian Islands were, after the decline of the Venetio-Egyptian trade, in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, re-distributed to the Baltic countries of raw material which we have mentioned. The entrance of the New World into the business of the supply of raw materials, the colonial acquisitions of Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and England, the spread of cotton, and the discovery of machinery, have enormously expanded the trade and population of the European races, and also the seats of wealth springing from trade and manufactures; but as we wander among the gables of Lubeck and Antwerp, we are reminded that those who reared those picturesque coigns and set up those curious weathercocks, just did within a narrow circle and with more limited means what England is now carrying on on the grandest scale with all the seats of export of raw products on the habitable globe. It was, in 1500, in consequence of a treaty with the magistrates of Antwerp, confirmed by Philip, that the enormous fabric of the Hanseatic House in Antwerp* was begun. This was the property of the Hansa, free from all taxes, and the merchants who dealt in it were under Hanseatic, not Flemish, law, except in case of murder having been committed. In short, the privileges granted them resembled those secured to the European States by the Turkish capitulations, and it is not improbable that our own Elizabethan capitulations of this period with Turkey, were founded as much on the Hanseatic model as on those of the Venetians in the Levant.

In 1630, in the midst of the Thirty Years' War, the great Hansa came to an abrupt termination, "falling suddenly," says the quaint and queer Becker, "like a tiler from a roof, unconscious of the number of steps down which he has tumbled." This will not surprise the reader after what we have already said of the spread of the commercial spirit to countries with which the Hansa traded; to which we may add the abolition of the Hanseatic privileges in England, Sweden, and Norway, (those in Russia having been the last to fall), and the decline of the manufacturing and trading supremacy of Flanders, with which the Hanseatics had the chief connexion. If the Portuguese, followed by the Dutch, inflicted the greatest blow on Old Venice, it was particularly the enterprise of the Hollanders, and their rapidly increasing shipping and capital, that superseded Lubeck, the Venice of the Baltic, at a time when the Thirty Years' War covered all central and northern Germany with desolation. Many political efforts were made by Lubeck to secure the integrity of the Confederation, but in vain. Diplomacy, which is always called in to ratify or legalize revolutions of trade and politics, can rarely avert them. Stralsund, Magdebourg, and numerous other places, were no longer able to pay their share of the common expenses, and, in 1630, the old Hansa was, by common consent, dissolved, and the new Hanseatic League confined to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The old Hansa was an offensive and defensive confederation the new one purely defensive; and according to the treaty of 1630, these three towns bound themselves to put their fortifi-

* Now, or lately, under sale, and the announcements of which have appeared in the leading journals of Europe. The Steel-yard of London was sold by the Hansa towns some years ago.

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cations "in a defensive military condition, but to observe a peaceful demeanour, and give no one a pretext for hostilities; but, should any one do injustice to one of the towns, either by levying forced contributions, or acts against right or reason, or should one of the towns be besieged, then the confederate towns are to assist the other with men, money, and the materials of war." This treaty was, in the first instance, valid only for a period of ten years, but, having been renewed, it seems scarcely less than surprising that after so many annexations, foreign and domestic, this republic, of only three towns, should still preserve an independent municipal existence. To no other spirit than that of a strong sense of legality can we attribute the prolongation of the existence of so many petty states in the midst of powerful military monarchies.

A great change had taken place in the external aspect of the town since the period of our description of the old Lubeck of the thirteenth century. To this early Gothic period belong the extensive cathedral and graceful Marien Kirche, the spires of which, shooting up to a height of four hundred and twenty feet, add greatly to the picturesque appearance of the town, as visible from all points of the compass. To this period also belongs the Rath House or Council Hall, an edifice of so picturesque and original a character that the photograph or the colours of a Roberts could alone convey a proper idea of it to the spectator. With the end of the sixteenth century, and during all the first half of the seventeenth, the *renaissance* was in full vogue. Masses of the wooden-framed old Tudor buildings, or of a later Gothic brick, were pulled down, and in their place the massive caryatide, or columnar gateway, with luxuriant festoon, or Romanesque medallion, and the whole train of Christian seraphs and Heathen fauns with florid Italianized arabesques, adorned external façade and internal roofs and walls. Even after the Thirty Years' War the later, but plainer and more solid, offspring of the early florid *renaissance* reminds the traveller of the Holland of the seventeenth century. Snugger and plainer grew the external architecture of houses as time rolled on, but, during the last century, internal decoration was in the French taste of the petty German capitals, and the faded *boudoir à la Louis Quinze* may still be seen in houses built a century or two earlier.

In painting, Lubeck has produced no distinct school, but three individuals of a high rank in their respective spheres of conversation piece, portrait, and Christian art.—Ostade, Kneller, and the still living Overbeck,—but no complete artist of the rare class uniting technical excellence with a high ideal. Ostade was a humorous naturalist; Kneller a modish machinist, and Overbeck, successful as he is in religious sentiment, and occasionally in spiritual beauty, despises colour as meretricious, for probably the valid reason that nature has refused him this glorious vehicle and complement of drawing, composition and expression. There was no dull, disagreeable, brick-dust atmosphere in the works of Perugino and the other greatest religious painters. This defect is the most surprising in a man who has lived so many years among the magic landscapes of the Romagna, in which a Claude and a Dughet received their noblest inspirations. The three Lubeck painters all sought success far from home. Ostade went so young to Holland, that his biography belongs exclusively to that country; the golden period of Kneller was passed in England, and Overbeck, although his family is old and senatorial, belongs to the Germano-Romans, having adopted even the faith of the Vatican, no doubt from strong conviction; and it may be not uninteresting to the English reader to learn that his nephew is still the Secretary of the Council of this Lutheran Republic.

The English career of Kneller renders any addition to his biography from authentic sources acceptable. The family name was Kniller, according to his recent biographer, Professor Ackermann, who has hunted up all the memorials of him still extant in Lubeck. His father, Zacharias, was born on the 16th of November, 1611, in Eis-

leben, and was inspector of mines to Count Mansfeld, who figured in the Thirty Years' War, but, being compelled to seek a retreat in Lubeck, during those troubled times, he turned his taste for drawing and mechanics to account, and in 1659 he became overseer of the works, and building curator of St. Catherine's Church and College, an ancient and extensive Gothic pile, used to this day as the gymnasium, library and picture-exhibition locality of Lubeck. According to the registers of this church, old Zacharias Kniller, who had, in October, 1639, married Lucia Beuten, had four sons, Zacharias, John, Godfrey and Andrew, born in 1642, 44, 46 and 49. Godfrey Kniller was therefore born on the 8th of August, 1646, and not in 1649, as is usually stated. He was destined for the military profession, and sent to Leyden to pursue his studies in mathematics and drawing, but the Muse had the upper hand in a generation when Holland swarmed with clever draftsmen, brilliant colourists of land and water, and humorous observers of real life. It was in the school of Ferdinand Bol at Amsterdam that he went through his apprenticeship to this charming art, and the large, noble style of this master, as well as Kniller's admiration of, and personal acquaintance with Rembrandt, led him away from the minuteness of the Dutch cabinet-school. On his return to Lubeck, he painted the well-known picture of 'Youth instructing Age,' in the golden tone of Rembrandt; a charming work, but certainly without the magic power of the great prototype. It still hangs on the walls of St. Catherine's Library at Lubeck. After a visit to Italy, where Guido, Albano and Sasso Ferrato had brought the silver tone into full vogue, he settled in England. Then began that long series of portraits of azure-clad Maids of Honour, whose blond ringlets floated amid trim Dutch gardens, and close-clipped yews, and those naval and military heroes of the wars of William and Anne with curling battle-smoke and foam-crested waves in the background, and in the middle distance disporting Neptunes and Naiads, the appropriate and habitual population of the Nore and the British Channel. With a flowing tide of court favour, fame and gold, Kniller, now Sir Godfrey Kneller, glided pleasantly down the Straits of Life, equally remote from the Scylla and Charybdis of British party, on which many a bigger craft had been irretrievably wrecked.

"La fortune pécuniaire fait un joli coussin pour une chute politique," says the observant Champfort, and such was the case with Lubeck: even long after the Hansa fell, the place was full of capital, accumulated by enterprise and preserved by generations of strict Dutch prudence and economy, so that the descendants of more than one Prince who had sought the political support of the Hansa during its power were, a century afterwards, seen wending their way to burgher capitalists in the financial difficulties brought on by building castles of folly, or by costly house and mistress keeping.

Although Lubeck was no longer the great emporium of the north, yet there was still a steady Baltic trade. The Swedes, after the gradual reduction of their power in Germany, applied the science of the eighteenth century to the development of their vast mineral resources; and if Lubeck was no longer the political book-keeper to the numerous Hansa towns, she was the convenient German agent of the expedition of the timber and iron of Sweden and the tar of Finland. In fact, Lubeck has been for centuries the entrepôt of the whole of the small towns of Finland and Sweden, to the top of the Gulf of Bothnia. In exchange for the timber, tar and iron of the northern coasts of the Baltic, the capital and judgment of the Lubeckers enabled them to supply French wines and other exotic luxuries prized in those northern regions at longer credits and with more convenience to the luxurious Swede and the simple Finlander than any other mercantile body; and, strange as it may seem, nearly the whole of the French wines drunk to this day in (the now Russian) Finland comes from the cellars of the wealthy old wine-merchants of Lubeck.

The 90,000 inhabitants of the period of the Hansa have now dwindled down to a third of that number; but a certain antique distinction exists as

well in society as in the edifices of the town. The wealth is limited, compared to the new American fortunes of Hamburg and Bremen. But in the older families there is a general good taste, a grave, easy tone of manners, a cultivation of the arts, and an absence of ostentation, which make Lubeck a sort of Faubourg St.-Germain of German Bürgerthum, compared with the sister cities, where smart young *pseudo-cosmopolitanism* is in full florescence. The cause of this is not only the "ancient riches," which Bacon considers the essential of aristocracy, but also the existence, up to the end of the German Empire, of a patrician class, such as Bremen never possessed, and such as Hamburg has not had since the abolition of its patrician order a century and a half ago. The patents were not of Lubeck origin, but from the Aulic Diplomatic Chancery of the German emperors, and the landed property of those persons was mostly in Holstein and Lauenburg. The Reformation was the great blow inflicted on the patrician supremacy; and although during all the eighteenth century one of the two Burgomasters was invariably of the patrician order, yet the influence of this class in the political sphere was nearly extinct. It remained, however, in society, and by eclectic forms moulded the higher Bürgerthum; as the patriciate was not sufficiently numerous to live entirely apart, as in the usual residence towns of Germany.

One of the last of this now all but extinct class was the well-known Carl Friederich von Rumohr, author of the now classic '*Italienische Forschungen*,' who spent his youth and his age in Lubeck, and the interval amid the pictures and libraries of Italy, and among the artists and *literati* of the northern capitals. The house of this distinguished scholar and *dilettante*, fitted up with great taste, and adorned by his library and Art collections, was, during several years, the centre of the choice spirits of Lubeck. He died at Dresden, whither he had gone to consult his friend, Dr. Carus, on the ills that had beset him in a climate somewhat too damp and cold after the sunny skies and balmy air of Italy.

Of the present generation of persons cultivating with success literature and the arts, we may mention Prof. Deecke, the learned librarian of the Catharineum, who published the first volume of a history of Old Lubeck, which certainly would have superseded Becker, for Deecke has taste, imagination and a large general culture, in addition to mere local erudition, but having been, unluckily for the Muses, elected Deputy for Lubeck, in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he got into the slough of German Democracy, and, after several years of interruption to his favourite studies, has been afraid to recommence, in advanced years, a work he fears he cannot finish. In this we think he is wrong; the true artist pursues the path he has worked out for himself while life and health allow him.

Geibel, the charming lyric poet, a native of Lubeck, resides in the vicinity of his royal patron at Munich, and Overbeck, the painter, will not probably re-cross the Alps. Of the resident *literati*, we should rank, next to Deecke, William von Bippen, the author of the '*Eutiner Skizzen*.' Eutin, which, we may remark, was the native place of Carl Maria von Weber, and may almost be called a suburb of Lubeck, is a little town situate on a lovely lake, embosomed in woods, in that part of the Duchy of Oldenburg which, strangely enough, forms an '*enclave*' in Western Holstein. Here resided Stolberg, Voss and Jacobi during the golden age of German literature, who actively corresponded with, and frequently visited, Weimar. Eutin was, in fact, the satellite of the Thuringian Athens. These relations have been agreeably cleared up by Von Bippen, from a large mass of letters and manuscripts not previously published. But this addition to our knowledge of the Goethe-Schiller period is mentioned by us solely in connexion with this estimable citizen of Lubeck; the subject itself is too large and interesting to be entered upon at the close of a letter. On some future occasion we may possibly touch on this new matter, which possesses an area of its own sufficiently wide.

A. A. P.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Munich, July 11, 1861.

Mr. Bauer's diving apparatus has now been sufficiently tested; but while the invention seems to have fully succeeded, the inventor has not been so fortunate. He was employed to raise the steamer *Ludwig*, which was sunk in the Lake of Constance; and he has now published in the German papers a full account of the disasters which paralyzed his efforts, and, I understand, is bringing an action against the owners of the steamer for breach of their contract. One thing, at least, is evident, and that sufficiently certifies the practical nature of his invention—that he raised the steamer three times to the surface—but the company, who should have provided a steamer to tow it into port, preferred leaving it to sink. In the first place, the stinkiness of the company, and their preference for inadequate materials, caused Mr. Bauer to employ casks instead of balloons for raising the steamer; and it is evident to the merest tyro that casks, which cannot expand or contract according to the pressure of the water, must be very inferior to the balloons, which are expressly contrived for that purpose. In the second place, the casks provided by the company were often leaky; and as they did not supply a barge, which was included in the contract, to hold them, they were left at anchor in the lake, to be knocked about and stove against each other. In spite of these obstacles, Mr. Bauer had the *Ludwig* ready for raising on the 27th of May; he then had to spend nearly two days begging for a steamer to tow her into port; and at last he was told to fire a gun and hoist a flag as a signal, when the *Ludwig* was raised, which should at once be answered. He returned to his post; at half-past ten in the morning the gun was fired and the flag hoisted; from half-past ten till two they waited, repeating the signal five times; no steamer came; and at about two a storm rose, which stove in all the casks, and sank the *Ludwig* to her former position. This was the first experiment, and all the preliminaries had again to be gone through. The second time a steamer was provided and two towing-hawsers; but these were both new, and the steamer had neglected to take the rights out of them, so that they could not be used. The steamer's own tow-rope was substituted, though by no means so efficient. The *Ludwig* rose, and was towed some 1,200 paces without accident; there the steamer got entangled with a buoy, the tow-rope broke, and the ship's carpenter, on sounding, stated that the *Ludwig* was resting on a sand-bank. She was left there for the night; and it was not till morning that they discovered the carpenter had dropped his lead on the bags of corn on the *Ludwig*'s deck instead of on the bottom of the lake, and that, instead of being on a sand-bank, the *Ludwig* had again sunk to a depth of 73 feet. To let her repose more safely on the sand-bank, the air had been suffered to escape from the casks, and all had to be gone through again. The third time was as the first,—no steamer was provided. Here the matter rests for the present; but I trust some steps may be taken to insure Mr. Bauer against loss, and against any discredit which may come from failures caused by the foolish economy and negligence of others.

The failure of King Maximilian's prize play [*Athen.* No. 1745] has led to a renewal of the competition. The new plays are to be sent in by the 1st of October 1863; they are to be either tragedies or "show-plays"—to adopt the excellent German name of a class for which we have no exact English equivalent—and are to be taken from Bavarian history; the final decision lies, as before, in the result of the first performance on the stage of the Court and National Theatre. The prize amounts to between 90*l.* and 100*l.*

Since the last Director of the Police died, and the present one came into office, the system of publishing the births of each month, in their proportion of legitimate to illegitimate, has been resumed, after a long interval. In this interval the morals of the people do not seem to have improved, nor the police interference, which causes so much illegitimacy, to have diminished. In April last the illegitimate births exceeded the legitimate; the legitimate were 215, the illegitimate 221. But

in the matter of statistics, here are some still more curious.—Attention has lately been called to the salaries of the Court musicians, as being utterly inadequate to defray the cost of living, now that the prices in Munich have risen so greatly. The general salary of the Court musicians is 500 florins (about 43*l.*) a year; and the following calculation is made, as being the lowest possible figure at which a family of four, without servants, can live in Munich:—Breakfast, 3*d.*; 1 lb. of meat for dinner, 4*3d.*; vegetables, 1*d.*; soup, 1*d.*; flour, lard, eggs, 2*3d.*; bread, for dinner, 1*3d.*; wood, to warm the room and cook the dinner, 3*d.*; light, 1*d.*; school-money, pens, paper, &c., 1*d.*; soap and kitchen requirements, 1*d.*; washing, 1*d.*. These sums alone come to 400 florins a year, and to this must be added at least 193 florins for shoes, poor-money, clothes, taxes, house-rent, pension fund, &c. This is without servants and a crowd of minor expenses. It may be interesting to compare these figures with some of those furnished to the *Times* in one of its usual autumnal controversies, when the question was debated if a married couple could live in London on 300*l.* a year; or those supplied by a Correspondent the other day stating the requirements of his chosen wife.

E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A movement has commenced in the Royal Society to offer the next Presidency to Lord Brougham. Some leading Fellows have already signed a requisition to his Lordship, and it is considered probable that Lord Brougham will accept an honour to which he has so many and such powerful claims. More than fifty years ago, he was a contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and he has maintained during his long and busy life an intimate connexion with the higher class of scientific studies. The younger men whose claims to the Presidency of the Royal Society are put forward may well postpone them in presence of a candidate so distinguished and so venerable as Lord Brougham.

A promenade will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Italian Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Band of the Royal Engineers from Chatham and the Band of the First Life Guards will play.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held in Dublin during the week, Wednesday, August 14th, to Wednesday, August 21st. Lord Brougham is expected to preside. The Presidents of Departments are—the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, the Attorney General for Ireland, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Judge Longfield, and Mons. Michael Chevalier.

A fine and very spirited terra-cotta bust of Oliver Cromwell has recently been added to the National Collection of Portraits. The Trustees of that gallery have thus taken the first steps towards solving the question, "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" This portrait bust is by Edward Pierce, the statuary who executed the bust of Milton, and the statues of Gresham at the Royal Exchange and of William Walworth at Fishmongers' Hall. His bust of Sir Christopher Wren at Oxford is excellent and betokens the attainment of great mastery in his art. The clay model of Milton is at the Hyde, Mr. Disney's residence, in Essex. The terra-cotta of Cromwell seems to have been Pierce's original study from the life for the marble bust which bears his signature, and which now belongs to Lord Taunton.

We hear from Taunton that the Castle Green estate in that town is announced for sale by public auction. Taunton Castle is the chief historical glory of Somerset: and should be secured, if possible, for public use. It was built by Ina, the Saxon King. At the conquest it was rebuilt by the Bishop of Winchester. The oldest part of the present castle is probably of the eleventh century, though some antiquaries are of opinion that the west wing is part of Ina's edifice. The chief historical interest of the castle lies in the fact of its having been, though a ruin, Blake's headquarters during his prolonged and romantic defence of the town. More than once, Goring's crew fought their way through the ruined streets

to the very gates of the castle, but always to retire discomfited from that ancient heap of stones. A generation later, it emerged into fame in connexion with Monmouth's rebellion and Jeffrey's Bloody Assize. A portion of the pile has been repaired in modern times. The property is altogether one of high historical interest, and ought to have been secured for a county museum. If it must fall into private hands, we trust they will be safe and faithful ones. To destroy this monument of past ages for the sake of converting the land into streets of cottages, market-stalls and beer-shops, as some speculator may be tempted to do, would be an intolerable insult to the nation.

The Meeting of the Ray Society on Monday afternoon received the resignation of Dr. E. Lankester, the Secretary, and nominated Mr. Gassiot to the vacant office.

The first of the Duchesses' *fêtes* came off at Cremorne Gardens on Thursday evening, with great success. The weather, though cold, was fine,—the company among the best in England,—and the entertainment offered to them really amusing. Most remarkable, perhaps, of the attractions of Cremorne, is the very great beauty of the gardens. When lighted as they were on Thursday evening by many thousands of parti-coloured lamps, and by a very brilliant moon, the effects produced among the tall trees, the long alleys and exquisite ferneries, are almost magical. A very noticeable feature is the Stereorama—a set scene, painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin—representing the Alpine road from Lucerne to Lago Maggiore. This scene is a marvel of artistic design. A second *fête* is to be given on Wednesday next.

The Whittington Club on Monday evening was the scene of a singular exhibition. Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiola" was acted as a drama, by a party of amateurs, in the presence of the Cardinal himself, and the orchestra was conducted by a Catholic priest, to the apparent satisfaction of a very numerous audience. A prologue was delivered, in which we were reminded that the English drama commenced with mysteries and moralities, which were, and in Italy are still, performed in churches; and the practice was justified as being applicable to modern times. This recognition of the drama by a priesthood, so expressly made, may have a meaning with which we are unacquainted; but, beyond the circumstance of a large clerical as well as lay attendance, it was not very favourably induced. The performers, for the most part, were inefficient; but Miss Lucas, in an interesting part, as a kind-woman of the heroine, and who suffers martyrdom by decapitation, acted with remarkable intelligence and grace of manner. The drama, in other respects, was self-supported, and endured the ordeal better than might have been expected. Some of the scenes were really dramatic; and the earlier half of the play was conducted with some judgment. In the latter part, the unity of action was lost, and the incidents wanted that artistic connexion without which no satisfactory result can be obtained. Much scenery, machinery and stage effect were necessary in illustration of the story; and there were some angelic apotheoses and religious processions which required considerable pains and outlay, and which do Miss Lucas, who had the stage-management of the affair, great credit. The immediate object, we believe, was to raise funds for some Catholic schools; and the Lord Chamberlain's licence, we understand, was previously obtained for the performance.

A memorial statue of Dr. Isaac Watts has been placed in the public park of Southampton. Dr. Watts was a native of the town, and his enthusiastic admirers imagine they can trace in the calm surface and green shores of the Southampton Water the scenery of some of his most popular hymns and spiritual songs.

The omission of two or three words in a passage relative to the Vane family (in our article last week) doubles up two persons into one. The paragraph, after describing Gilbert Lord Barnard as father of Anne Vane, should have had the words "and uncle by marriage of the Lady Vane," before the concluding line, "on whose story Smollett founded his 'Memoirs of a Lady of Quality.'"

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logical Societies brought the first session of their evening meetings to a close on Tuesday last, the 16th instant, at their rooms, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry. The Rev. Thomas Hugo presided; the Report of the Director, Mr. W. H. Hart, was submitted, and various papers were read. Among these was one by Mr. H. S. Richardson (of Greenwich), 'On the Art of Wood Engraving,' in which the lecturer gave an historical sketch of this beautiful art from its earliest rise to the present time, illustrating the various schools by numerous examples. Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited a rubbing from a slate monument in Quethiock Church, Cornwall, to the memory of Hugh Haslimond, who died in 1599, and the Director exhibited a rubbing of a brass from the same church, to the memory of Richard Chiverton, Esq., and Isabel his wife, who died in the years 1617 and 1631; this brass is very little known, and is a specimen worthy of attention, from the peculiarity of its design, as well as the epitaph underneath. The splendid collection of miniatures of Henry the Eighth and his various wives, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, also attracted considerable attention. A tortoise-shell snuff-box, inlaid with gold, formerly the property of George Monk, the great Duke of Albemarle, and a spur, one of a pair worn by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who wrote himself servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James and friend of Sir Philip Sydney, together with an illuminated service-book of the fifteenth century, were also exhibited by Mr. J. P. Pollard. Several autographs of John Wilkes (the friend of liberty), together with an impression from his coffin-plate, were exhibited by Mr. Howard, and by Mr. John Faulkner, jun. Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited some drawings of London localities; Mr. Charles Baily offered some remarks on a collection of personal ornaments lent by Mr. Warren, of Ixworth; and the business of the Meeting was brought to a close by the production of a numerous collection of brasses, which formerly belonged to the parish church of Camberwell, but which on the destruction of that edifice by fire some years back, passed into private possession, where they now remain.

When Dr. Franklin was asked, what possible use could be made of balloons? he is said to have answered,—"What use is a new-born baby? When aërostation becomes a scientific institution balloons will be put to many uses." The prophetic American philosopher little imagined, however, that balloons would be made subservient to telegraphic purposes. During the wars of Napoleon the First, balloons were used for reconnoitring the operations of armies; lately they have been employed not only to reconnoitre, but to telegraph the results of the observations by means of a wire connected with the earth. This novel employment of telegraphy has been introduced by Mr. Allan, of Rhode Island, who has been appointed aeronautical engineer to the United States Government. Prof. Lowe was the first person to send a telegraphic message from a balloon to the earth. The experiment was made at Washington, and we reproduce his message, which possesses considerable interest as being the first aerial despatch:—

"To the President of the United States.

"From the Balloon Enterprise, Washington.

"Sir,—This point of observation commands an area nearly fifty miles in diameter. The city with its girdle of encampments presents a superb scene. I take great pleasure in sending you this first despatch over telegraphed from an aerial station, and in acknowledging my indebtedness to your encouragement for the opportunity of demonstrating the availability of the science of aeronautics in the military service of the country.

(Signed) "T. S. LOWE."

While gossiping on telegraphy, we may further mention that M. Bonelli, of Milan, has invented and patented a new mode of transmitting telegraphic messages, which is stated to be far superior to any at present in use, and which possesses the great advantage of being so inexpensive that messages can be sent and printed for sixpence. A company are laying down wires on M. Bonelli's system between Liverpool and Manchester.

The recent Paris Census shows that no fewer

than 23,000 persons are employed on photography and photographic processes in that city.

The French Archaeological Society for the Preservation and Description of Monuments, has issued its programme for the twenty-eighth meeting, which will be held at Rheims from the 24th to the 28th of July, presided over by Cardinal Gousset. The programme contains forty-one questions, seventeen of which refer specially to the Gallo-Roman period of the city of Rheims and its neighbourhood; the other questions relate to the history of Rheims under Merovingian and Carlovingian rule; to the art of *orfèverie* in Rheims during the Middle Age; to certain works of this art; to the villages in the Champagne founded by Celto-Belgians, by Romans, by Salian Franks, by Austrasian Franks, by secular priests, by regular priests, and by the nobility. Other questions treat specially of the Church of St. Remigius and the history of the Cathedral; some questions, too, are devoted to the history of the cultivation of the vine in the province of Champagne. A couple of days during the meeting have been destined to a closer inspection of the Gallo-Roman remains at Rheims, of the Church St. Remy, the Cathedral, and several old houses of the town.

The new Museum at Cologne was inaugurated on the 1st of July; the programme for the solemnities on this occasion, which had been strictly followed, contained a musical mass by Cherubini, at the Minoriten Church at ten o'clock in the morning; a festival procession to the new museum; the handing over of the building to the town magistrate; the consecration of it by the Archbishop-Cardinal von Geisels; a festival song of the Männergesang-verein, and the opening of the new spacious rooms for the second General German Art Exhibition. The new edifice has been designed and erected by the Cologne architect, Herr Felten; it abuts at its southern side on the Church of the Minorites; its cloisters, which form the base of the new building, belonged to the convent of the Minorites. The other three sides round the building have been laid open and arranged for pleasure-grounds. The old city has reason to be proud of this new acquisition, not as an ornament alone, but as a memorial of patriotism and devotion of two of its citizens, both of whom have given their names to the edifice, which is called Museum Wallraf-Richartz. Ferdinand Franz Wallraf, born in 1748, laid the first foundation of the Museum by his collections, which he had amassed with the assiduity and passion of a true lover of objects of Art and curiosity. His means were slender, and he often suffered from hunger and cold in order to satisfy his passion of collecting objects of Art. The time of war, when French troops were quartered in Cologne, assisted him greatly in his pursuits. In the general confusion, when every one was intent to save what "portable property" he could lay hands on, very little importance was attached to old books, pictures, documents, and so on, and Wallraf was enabled to purchase these things to his heart's content, for trifling sums of money. Many a valuable piece of Art, too, he saved from the hands of the enemy by his indefatigable zeal. Only thus can it be explained how he managed to gather such a vast number of Art-treasures, with an income only adapted for the moderate wants of a quiet scholar. In 1818, when Wallraf was thought to be dying, he bequeathed his collections, consisting of coins, minerals, paintings, books, engravings, &c. to his native town, with the only condition, that it should preserve, protect and never part with them. He recovered once more; and the town, in gratitude and acknowledgment for his sacrifices and self-denials, fixed a yearly income of 4,000 francs on the devoted amateur. This sum, more considerable at that time than it might be now, should have served to secure his old age from want; but it did not prevent Wallraf from subjecting himself to new privations. His collections, at his death, in 1824, were heaped up and stowed away, pell-mell, in the Dompropstei, which had been his dwelling for many years. It was no small task to bring some order into this chaos, which was only accomplished after removing part of the collections into the Jesuits' College, and another part, comprising the library, the engrav-

ings, incunables and manuscripts, into the town-house, whence they soon after were removed to the Kölnischen Hof. In the mean time these valuable collections continued to increase and accumulate. The proverb says, that "one fool makes ten,"—in the same sense and proportion, let us hope, however, that one good and wise man stimulates at least a hundred by his good example. A love and understanding for Art, after it had been sleeping for many years, became more and more prevalent at Cologne. Dr. Sulzpie Boisseree left to the town, at his death, in 1854, his valuable collections. More and more the want of a proper building for all these treasures of Art was felt, till at last Herr Richartz, by his large donations, enabled the town to have a proper building for them erected. Herr Richartz did not live to see his work finished; he died last spring, lamented by his fellow-citizens. He was a self-made man, and had raised himself from poverty to such wealth as enabled him to present a rich city with this fine temple of Art. He has stipulated, moreover, for a certain sum for the purchase of pictures, and another for the ornamentation of the hall with frescoes; the execution of which has been intrusted to Prof. Steinel, of Frankfurt.

Will Close on Saturday, the 27th inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday, the 27th inst.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th inst. Gallery, 55, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY, EXHIBITION OF THE EIGHT HISTORICAL PICTURES painted by WILLIAM BELL SCOTT for Sir W. Calveley Trevelyan Bart., illustrating the History of the English Border, 'Building the Roman Wall,' 'St. Cuthbert the Hermit,' 'Venerable Bede,' 'The Descent of the Doves,' 'The Spur in the Dish,' 'Bernard Gilpin,' 'Grace Darling,' and 'Our own Day.'—French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, One Shilling.

SCIENCE

Tabular View of the Primary Divisions of the Animal Kingdom; intended to serve as an Outline of an Elementary Course of Recent Zoology (Cainozoology), or the Natural History of Existing Animals. By Robert E. Grant, M.D. (Walton & Maberly.)—The long title of this pamphlet sufficiently explains its object, and it will be very useful to all who may attend Dr. Grant's class. It is, indeed, simply "extracted from the manuscript notes of the more extended 'Course of Recent Zoology' given in University College, with the view of its proving a useful accompaniment to the student in the approaching elementary course,"—and, we may add, also with a view of introducing the name of Grant not unfrequently. Dr. Grant has certainly made useful researches among the Protozoa, and a summary of what is known is fitly given at the close of this 'Tabular View.' The whole would have been generally useful if it had not been so *Grantian*, and occasionally so strongly Darwinian. Dr. Grant has a perfect right to teach what he thinks truth; but in a mere elementary course he might hesitate before asserting decisively that "no type has yet been observed,—insect, mollusk or vertebrate,—which imperatively calls for any new laws or preternatural agencies for its mode of origin." We should not venture to offer this to students; neither should we venture to affirm with Dr. Grant that Mr. Darwin has "already surpassed all his predecessors from the time of Plato." For a piece of turgid eulogy, the prefatory dedication of this pamphlet to Mr. Darwin may indeed surpass all its predecessors from the time of Plato. Here is the conclusion of it:—"With one fell swoop of the wand of truth, you (Charles Darwin) have now scattered to the winds the pestilential vapours accumulated by 'species-

mongers' over every step of this ever-varying, ever-charming part of Nature's works; and your next movements will dispel the remaining clouds of 'mystical, supernatural, typical intrusions,' which still hang on the horizon of the sublime prospect, now opening to the view, of the natural animalization of the orbs of space, by the same simple laws which govern the physical and chemical phenomena with such wondrous harmony throughout the rest of the material universe." Is this a model of English composition for students? As to its assumptions (with others of a like kind), it is much to be feared that "one fell swoop of the wand of truth will scatter them to the winds," together with all "pestilential vapours." Why, in the name of common English, cannot Dr. Grant (who adds to his name thirteen lines detailing the various learned Societies of which he is a member) write simply and plainly? It is vexatious to find a man of his acquirements in Natural History obscuring his meaning, and choosing sometimes just the wrong term,—as, for example, when speaking of "the surviving fossiliferous strata of the globe." A *surviving* fossiliferous rock! As to Dr. Grant's disparagement of Plato, it is equally valuable with his extravagant encomium on Mr. Darwin. One would hardly wish a young student to be taught that Plato "abandoned the legitimate path of philosophical inquiry," and "overlooked all familiar manifestations of material forces in the ordinary phenomena of Nature." This is truly Grantian. When the Doctor treats of Sponges, we are thankful to listen to him; but when he bespatters Plato and bepraises Mr. Darwin, we think one of the sponges should be applied to wipe out the passages. Mr. Darwin may well second this use of the sponge.

Glossary of Scientific Terms for General Use. By Alexander Henry, M.D. (Walton & Maberly).—When we began to study there were absolutely no such Dictionaries and Glossaries as now lie on our table. We had to spell and puzzle out every word by itself, with the help of Hederic and Ainsworth. For example, when Miller of Bristol published his now uncommon work on the Crinoidea, or Lily-shaped Echinodermatous Animals, he coined so many and such extraordinary names that we were compelled to have recourse to himself to explain them. Then we were very young and eager to know the meaning of every term, but until we are very much older than we are we shall not forget the attempts of poor Miller, who had a slight impediment in his speech, to explain his terminology. Standing in the Bristol Museum with the fossils in his hand, he would kindly justify his nomenclature of, for instance, *Eugeniaerinites quinquangularis*, but with such contortions, hindrances and haltings in his utterance that his boyish auditor burst into irrepressible laughter upon a long struggling pause at "quin-quan-quan-quan," and the irate name-maker broke off into minatory maledictions which happily remain to this day unfulfilled. We should at that time have been glad of such a help as this Glossary, and it may now be of some service to those who require only a concise explanation of scientific terms. We have had it in use some time, and can commend it, with certain exceptions—having noted about a dozen words which are insufficiently explained; while, as might be expected in so small a book, there are numerous omissions. It seems to be, for the most part, derived from Dr. Mayne's 'Expository Lexicon,' but as that work is too large for general use, so this work is too small for those who read various scientific works. A publication of about double its extent might include a sufficient number of terms for the reader's use. Should the author have the opportunity we should recommend him to enlarge the present work, and to exercise particular care in revising some of the explanations, which, indeed, are scarcely explanations at all. Nevertheless, with these exceptions, and for its size, this little book is a very convenient one for the library table and scholar's desk. The difficulty on the part of an author is to know what to include, and on the part of a reader what to expect, in publications of this kind. If the reader look out for a dozen or twenty words without finding them, he is apt to become disheartened with the book and probably to blame the author, whose

principle of selection and rejection he may not be able to discover. We would ask, for instance, why include, as in this book, "Per annum, by the year," which almost every child knows, and yet omit a number of terms which every man who reads in science at all will be sure to require explanations of?

Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home. With numerous Illustrations. (Houlston & Wright).—A book for young persons, written with good intentions, but with indifferent ability. Since the compilers of such volumes cannot go far wrong if they will only copy correctly and carefully read their proofs, it is strange that they offer to their young friends so little that is in any degree novel or even strikingly set forth. In the present instance the author seems to have got together a considerable amount of borrowings, but nearly always from the old stock sources of easy information. Why not take up some of the numerous and often highly interesting modern works of science and natural history, and extract from them? Why not impart an air of freshness to the book by a little additional research and patience in adaptation? Any lively and competent hand could produce twenty or thirty pages under almost any of the titles which head the pieces in this publication. "Alligators," for instance, might have made sport to some purpose—under different treatment; and so of almost any other creature hooked into these pages,—where they are all tame enough for any nursery, and old enough to be walked over without knowing it. Then the Avalanches herein are as motionless as the mountain they should descend. It is, however, useless to go beyond A for further remarks, excepting just to observe that exploded fables are pretty sure to be repeated as recognized truths by such compilers as the one who has put together this book. It would be superfluous to point out to such a person that his extract about the Norwegian Maelstrom is from too old a source. When that fabulous whirlpool is said, as here, to swallow up everything—trees, timber, shipping—that comes near it, one might wish that the compiler himself had approached it. Should he ever do so, however, we can assure him that it will not swallow him as he has swallowed it. Occasionally we have what is evidently an original connecting sentence between extracts (which are seldom marked as such) like the following:—"Lord Mulgrave, who has distinguished himself upon the floor of parliament, as well as upon the deck of his ship." Although we should be glad to say a good word or two for every book really imparting natural history in a pleasing form to children and youths, the author of this book must allow us to recommend him to be more observant in his "Walks Abroad," and more studious in his "Evenings at Home." We will add, that his book cannot do any harm, and perhaps a number of persons who know no better may be pleased with it.

FINE ARTS

Art Studies: the "Old Masters" of Italy; Painting. By James Jackson Jarves. 2 vols. (New York, Derby & Jackson; London, Low & Co.)

THESE two handsome American volumes are bound in close imitation of that well-known series issued from Albemarle Street which comprises the works of Kugler, Waagen and Mrs. Jameson. When lying on a drawing-room table they might easily be taken up by mistake. Persons, however, who do this would have no reason to complain of disappointment, since Mr. Jarves's pages contain a large store of original matter and of historical information which, given as it is from a novel point of view, cannot fail to awaken considerable interest. The pages of text, printed on a delicate cream-coloured paper, are interspersed with numerous copper-plate engravings, representing a great variety of pictures of different schools, but all taken, as it appears, from the author's

own collection. The fault of these engravings is that they are weak and too much alike. The crudities and strength of the Byzantine and early Florentine masters are represented with the same delicate and timid outline that we find employed upon Sano di Pietro, Perugino and Da Vinci. A Domenichino, placed on the same plate with a Francia, fully exemplifies these failings. The pictures collected by Mr. Jarves do not include any of a previous celebrity; but, with the exception of Paolo Uccello, Angelico da Fiesole, Mantegna, Squarcione, Verocchio and Michael Angelo, all the greatest names of early Italian painters will be found in his catalogue. Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci are there, of course. So valuable and interesting is his text that it is to be regretted that the author did not illustrate the work with better engravings from more generally known pictures. If, however, his collection be generally accessible in the country where the book has been published, the course he has adopted may prove judicious. Books on Art are of very little service unless the objects themselves can easily be referred to. The taste for studies of this nature is fast spreading among our Transatlantic brethren; but we must regard Mr. Jarves as very far in advance of his countrymen, both in method and pursuit, and we can only deplore the cloud now overshadowing his native land, and which, teeming as its does with civil strife, must retard, almost for ages, all thought or feeling for Art. Even recently, the following statement of Mr. Jarves shows that much would have remained to be done in America to establish a fitting condition for the study of Art:—

"'Old Masters' are almost a byword of doubt or contempt in America, owing to the influx of cheap copies and pseudo-originals, of no artistic value whatever. It is the more important, therefore, that they should be fairly represented by us, by such characteristic specimens as are still to be procured."

The following account of the changes of prices in pictures contains some useful information:

In 1856, a small picture, by Nicolo d'Alunco, was sold in Florence by an artist to a dealer, for forty dollars; in a few weeks re-sold to an Englishman for five hundred dollars; exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition, whence it subsequently passed into the gallery of a distinguished personage for two thousand five hundred dollars. The 'Leda' of Leonardo, repainted, from motives of prudery, by the great-grandfather of Louis Philippe, was bought, at the sale of that ex-king's pictures, in Paris in 1849, for thirty dollars—restored to its primitive condition, and sold, as we are informed, for one hundred thousand francs. Ten years ago, 'an angel,' by the same artist, was found in the old-clothes market at Florence by an artist, bought for a few pence, cleaned, and sold to Prince Galitzin for twenty-two thousand francs. The 'Fortune' of Michael Angelo, or what was supposed to be, not long since was discovered in the same locality, in a disastrous condition, secured for three shillings, put in such order as was possible, and parted with to a gentleman of Paris for three hundred dollars, and a pension of one dollar per day during the lives of the seller and his son. Quite recently, one of Correggio's most beautiful works was discovered under the canvas of a worthless picture, acquired at public auction, at Rome, for a few dimes, at the sale by a princely family, of discarded pictures, and re-sold by the fortunate discoverer for fifteen thousand dollars, although the original proprietor instituted a suit against him for its recovery, which, however, was decided against him. In Florence, within three years past, a fine portrait by Titian, of the Doge Andrea Gritti, was picked out from a large lot of worthless canvases for six dollars. The 'Madonna del Gran Duca' at the Pitti was bought, by the father of the late Grand Duke, with two other pictures, of a widow, for a few dollars. Instances like these might be multiplied

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to show that, in all times, 'prizes' do strangely and unexpectedly occur, and that pictures, in their fortunes, resemble their authors, often passing from extreme poverty into princely homes. The varied pecuniary estimation placed upon the same works in different epochs is also curious. Indeed, a history of the caprices of Art would be vastly entertaining. In 1740, at the sale, in Paris, of M. Crozat's Collection, a drawing by Raphael brought only ten francs. The same drawing, at the sale of the King of Holland's Gallery in 1850, fetched fourteen thousand francs. For the 'Ezekiel' Raphael, in 1510, received eight *scudi d'oro*, equivalent now to thirty dollars. At present, if sold, it would bring a fabulous sum. Within the memory of those now living, gold background pictures of the schools of Giotto and his successors, owing to the contempt the pseudo-classical French taste had excited for them, were brought out of suppressed churches and convents, and publicly burned to obtain the trifling value of gold which remained in the ashes. Amateurs are now more inclined to pay their weight in gold for the few that have escaped the ravages of time and Vandalism, and the same Government which permitted this destruction in 1859, sequestering all in public buildings as national property, passed stringent decrees to prohibit their leaving the country."

The author enters upon the history of Art with great zest, and maintains the thread of his discourse with great consistency. Anecdotes of Giotto and Buffalmacco are abundant. The character of Neri di Bicci is, however, too highly coloured. He may, like old Nollekens, have had "an eye to business," but neither his paintings, nor the *commentario* in Lemonnier's 'Vasari,' nor the *ricordi* still existing in Bicci's own handwriting, justify the strong conclusions at which Mr. Jarves arrives. He dwells with pleasure upon the religious, cleanly, mediæval city of Siena and her painters, whose works, by their calmness and repose, are especially grateful to him after the turbulence and straining for novelty which seemed to characterize the citizens of Florence. He utters a truth, which might be very closely applied, when, speaking of third-rate artists, he says:—

"Many altar-pieces and easel pictures that have come down to us ambitiously baptized are, doubtless, the productions of these imitative or mechanical minds, who, from intimate association as scholars or hirelings with distinguished artists, managed to acquire not only considerable skill, but subsequently have appropriated to themselves through the accidents of time not a little of their fame also."

On the career of Angelico da Fiesole and Masaccio he dilates in a very elaborate manner; and, indeed, his observations on the latter painter are full of original thought, keen perception, and well deserving to be treasured. In a subsequent page, however, we cannot assent to Mr. Jarves's assertion, that Leonardo da Vinci "owes nothing to classical Art." On the same principle, the writer might assert that Flaxman owed nothing to nature. Both these great men possessed a thorough appreciation and devotion for nature as she existed before them, and were fully conversant with and influenced by the various interpretations which previous artists had produced. Each will be found in a different proportion. To meet this assertion of Mr. Jarves, the figure of Leda, quite a classical female statue, which he refers to elsewhere, would alone be sufficient. The following parallel between two great Tuscan masters, who flourished at a wide interval of time, will be read with interest:—

"Giotto and Leonardo in many respects have much in common. Both were rare examples of the prodigality of nature's best gifts, personal beauty excepted in the former. They were complete, universal men, with a range of intellectual power capable of eminence in any direction. Leonardo's more varied acquirements were in unison

with the advanced knowledge of his age. Giotto's influence on Art was more profound, inasmuch as he concentrated his genius solely upon it. Each sought its development through similar processes of imagination, reflection and study of nature. Each was independent of the influence of other artists. Each largely inspired in thought and manner the greatest of the masters of their times: Gaddi, Orcagna, Giotto and Spinello incited by the one; Correggio, Giorgione and Raphael, representatives themselves of diverse and powerful schools, gaining strength and knowledge from the profound science of the other; and each attained to the loftiest excellence and widest fame. But here the parallel ceases. Giotto died in his sixty-first year, without a cloud to shadow his uniform prosperity, and Leonardo in his sixty-seventh, a saddened, frustrated man. Giotto was sustained and appreciated by the spirit of his age; earnest, religious, thorough; inciting to action, and gifted with elevated inspiration. It was the inauguration of a great intellectual movement, especially in Art, and his was the mind that gave it impetus and direction. Hence progress and prosperity were affiliated with him. Leonardo, on the contrary, arrived at his climax, when its great tide had begun to make backwater and to be agitated by contrary impulses, forcing it into a transition state. * * * Leonardo, yielding to the drift of events, forsook democracy for aristocracy. Of the two extremes, demagogue or courtier, a choice being necessary, the latter he must be. * * * Whenever his mind was left wholly at liberty its choice was towards the true and noble. But unfortunately for him and us its action in this direction became limited and exceptional. May not the respective friends of the two artists have some responsibility in this? Giotto was inspired by Dante and Petrarch; Leonardo was directed by Ludovico il Moro, Cæsar Borgia and Leo X.—a difference as of darkness from light."

On Raphael and Michael Angelo elaborate care and thought have also been bestowed; but enough has already been said and quoted to lead to that notice and perusal of the volumes themselves which, in no ordinary degree, they merit.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Amongst the many buildings which have risen lately to add to the decorative character of our London streets there are few so pleasing, modest, and simple as those designed by Mr. F. Warren, for a suite of offices, with shops beneath them, which stand near King Street, in Cheapside. These are five floors high. The architect has very sensibly reserved his chief decorations for where they can be seen, and therefore, few as these are, and also of the least costly description, they tell with their whole value to considerable effect. The shops are plain, and look airy and open, with wide sheets of glass. The upper floors are sustained by iron columns, placed within, and brick piers at the doorways. Above is a very simple and elegantly designed *facia* of stone, surmounted with a line of counter-sunk mouldings. The first-floors have windows of one, two, and three divisions, with the lights divided by bevelled mullions of stone; they are square-headed; over each of them is a discharging arch of brick, within which is a tympan of stone, the sole decoration of which is a sunk initial letter in the centre of each. The hood-moulding is a zig-zag of the plainest character; a stringcourse connects the whole. The third floor is of similar character. The windows of fourth and fifth are as plain as in the most common-place houses in Baker Street, but from their disposition, proportions, and accompaniments look quite elegant. Under every row of windows is a stringcourse; that under the fifth floor becomes what may be styled a minor cornice by its bolder projection, and the use of bricks set angularly so as to form an indented moulding. A still more decisive cornice surmounts the whole design, which, being bold without heaviness, and entirely of brick, must have been as inexpensive as it is effective. Here is an excellent example of good and simple Gothic design, executed at a very small cost, and yet is most strikingly effective as a whole. No one can say there is any want of light in the rooms

or window-space, or any lavishing of carver's work about this building.

Almost every visitor to the current Exhibition of the Royal Academy will share our regret to learn the death of Mrs. Wells, who was known as the most promising of our female artists. An artist she was, in the best sense of the term, gifted with a rare power of execution and knowledge of practical Art such as we feel safe in saying has not been possessed by any English lady. Beyond this her works evinced feelings for design which were superior to the average gifts of many painters of high note. Notwithstanding certain faults of drawing observable in the picture now in Trafalgar Square, entitled 'Bo-peep,' the breadth and vigour of its manipulation are enough to sustain a claim to a high artistic position, even if its remarkable qualities of expression were not considered. As a young and consequently incompletely practised artist, Mrs. Wells's works erred rather in excess of strength than the common fault of feminine tameness. Her 'La Veneziana,' also now at the Academy, is an example of this. Her 'Elgiva,' a head, is remembered by every artist who saw it, at the same gallery, six years ago. Her death followed, on the 15th inst., upon gastric fever superadded to childbirth. Her personal character was most amiable, and both as friend and artist she will be long remembered.

One of the most enterprising collectors of pictures and other works of Art died on the 12th inst., being Mr. T. E. Plint, of Leeds, who was known to all artists as an unusually accomplished judge of Art; he was also a stockbroker of the most extensive dealings, well known in London and the provinces. Mr. Plint was the purchaser of Mr. Millais's 'Black Brunswicker' and 'Proscribed Royalist,' and within a comparatively recent period had acquired Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple.' The latter work was to have enriched his collection when its exhibition and engraving are completed. It is understood that Mr. Plint intended to present it to the nation or to some great provincial gallery, probably at Leeds in the last case. The deceased was but thirty-seven years of age, and is universally spoken of as being liberal to munificence in disposition.

A great Art-festival is spoken of as to take place at Antwerp during the month of August next, under the auspices of the Cercle Artistique, Littéraire et Scientifique d'Anvers. On this occasion a sort of congress is to be held, wherein questions will be discussed the solutions of which concern the interests of artists of all countries. Amongst these is named a union for the protection of their material interests against piracy of designs. The circular before us says, "An unrelenting piracy, called *contrefaçon*, deprives them of the benefits of their labours; that *contrefaçon* has become a regular trade, which has its workplaces, its counting-houses and also its markets. The law, which punishes with severity the forging of a commercial signature, has not found any efficacious means of prohibiting the counterfeiting, we will not say of a work of Art, but of an artistic signature!" The congress held at Brussels in 1858 has not produced the desired effect, but served to call public attention to the subject. A project of law has been presented to the Chamber at Brussels which, it is hoped, will strike a mortal blow at *contrefaçon*,—but as it is not certain that this will give satisfaction to all interests, the above-mentioned congress is summoned. It appears that other and less material subjects will be considered, amongst which are named the questions, If the expression of Monumental Art is in accordance with modern ideas?—If the union of architecture, sculpture, and painting is not indispensable to monumental Art, and what reforms can be introduced into the instruction of the Fine Arts, in order to establish that union?—What affinity exists between Philosophy and Art?—What influence can be attributed to modern ideas on contemporary Art?—Does our epoch possess any new principle which may give to the Fine Arts a new expression and direction? Five members were selected at a meeting of general assembly of the Royal Academy, held on the 10th inst., to represent that body on this occasion.

These are, Sir E. Landseer, Messrs. E. M. Ward, D. Roberts, R. Westmacott, and G. T. Doo.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "People's" Tune-Book: a Class-Book of Church Music, &c. By Lowell Mason, Doctor of Music. (Low & Co.)—A more absurd book than this rarely comes to judgment. We say as much without compunction because of the courageous complacency of its writer;—and because, to judge from the tone of certain periodicals, Dr. Lowell Mason affects the position of Oracle in the world of American psalmody.—He will hardly be bowed down to on this side of the Atlantic. Time will not be lost, for the good of such sincere persons as hold Art to belong to no country, by devoting a few paragraphs to this book. We will merely touch the Preface, in order to observe that Dr. Mason's assertion that his collection "contains all the variety which can ordinarily be desired for public, social, or private worship in church," &c., is a trifle ambiguous in its wording, as well as bold in its profession.—Following the Preface, comes a short manual of instruction. Chapter I. announces "three departments in the elements of music":—"1, Rhythmics—Tone-length. 2, Melodies—Tone-pitch. 3, Dynamics—Tone-power." What earthly meaning will the above jargon convey to any student, save he be a Germanized-American or a semi-American-German?—The definitions, however, are consistently borne out by the illustrating chapters which follow. Dr. Lowell Mason omits, in his chapter on Notes the Breves;—and he might as well have said, that there is such a sub-division of the bar as of semi-quavers into demi-semi-quavers. The latter, however, we concede, do not belong to the "Tone-Rhythmics" of Temple-worship, public or private.—When the student comes to the chapter of Time (here called "Measures") he will be rather puzzled, if he have ever looked at a page of music printed according to the fashions of the Old World. The signs in use are all discarded. He is bidden to follow "beats"; he is talked to about "barrings" (later on in the book, as we may see); he is invited, in a very few sentences, to penetrate the very heart of the mystery of major and minor scales, "Natural," "Harmonic" and "Melodic";—and in a subsequent chapter to catch up all that can be said about keys, without a single word of explanation, such as can lead the victim of his teaching into anything but obscurity and blunder.—When he comes to the explanation of "Dynamics"—he may learn, by way of novelty, that Poetry and Music are "long-conflicting belligerents," and receive some lessons in pronunciation, which are recorded in Dr. Mason's "Hallelujah" and Mr. Root's "Diapason." The Dynamic student is to say "moun-tin" for mountain, and play other tricks with vowel and consonant by way of "reconciling the belligerents." There is an easier method, which is not to sing at all on any troublesome sound. A great Italian *soprano* has, for twenty years, gone through 'Let the bright Seraphim' as under—

Let the cherub *ho*—in tuneful *qui*—
Touch their seraphic *ha*—with golden *wi*—.

—Thus, we submit, the Dynamic students had better sing "*cap*" than "*capin*," or "*cert*" than "*certin*." To put this nonsense aside, there is no language which cannot be sung musically, just as it is spoken elegantly. Nothing can be harder for the vocalist to utter aright than the French close vowels,—yet who has ever found the same hard to hear when they have been given by Madame Cinti, by M. Duprez, by Madame Viardot?—Thus much of the solemn empiricism contained in what may be called the theoretical portions of this book. They will teach no new student,—they will correct no old lover of music. But when we come to examples—the bulk of the volume—we fare still worse. Dr. Lowell Mason obviously conceives that "Time was made for vulgar souls,"—and, so, has marked no time (we beg his pardon, "Rhythmic") to any tune in his collection. Hence novelties arise, which are more astounding than agreeable. Having made a law and a terminology for himself and his people, he notes down the tunes

in his book in a style which, to say the least of it, is "overcoming." The general idea which seems to possess him is to begin and end every tune slow;—so as to give the main accent of every musical phrase on the unaccented "belligerent" words. The arrangement of the words on the page is calculated to puzzle an adroit reader, the verses of every hymn being printed in their order, though every singer must either copy out his separate part, or else skip about from stave to stave, under many chances of bewilderment.—Lastly, a large proportion of the tunes are either dry or frivolous—resembling adaptations of familiar melodies awkwardly patched up, or aimless chains of notes, put on paper without selection or taste for melody. It is worth while that the plain truth should be told to America in a periodical to which frequent reference is made on questions of Art by Americans. Such teaching as Dr. Mason's book contains is radically bad in spirit, tending to engender pedantry in place of wholesome knowledge. There is a close correspondence betwixt the teaching and the tunes;—and, recollecting the hundreds of modestly-prepared, accurate and copious collections and extracts which exist,—it seems to us as superfluous as it is ill executed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Martha' showed Mdle. Patti in a new character; and her acting of this indicated, though slightly, a vein of shrewd comedy, more individual than aught which she has yet given to us.—As the tired, and selfish, yet not utterly bad-hearted, Maid of Honour, she was, in points, original and lady-like. This fifth character of hers, too, unlike *Amina*, *Lucia*, *Violetta* and *Zerlina*, is one without traditions, and its representative must think for herself. The style of Mdle. Patti's singing seems to be fixed fast, and we continue to be less fascinated by it than our contemporaries. For one so correct and steady as she is, she falls oddly short of effect in concerted music, perhaps because there is no blending quality in her voice. She does not sing 'The Last Rose of Summer' either well or ill; but the melody got its usual *encore*. Her success, for the present, continues. Madame Nantier-Didié is somehow falling out of the favour which, as an excellent singer and actress of the second class, she had justifiably earned. Some coarseness has crept into her style,—some pleasantness has departed from her voice. It may be feared that she has been "flying at too high game" in Russia, and has thus strained herself. M. von Flotow's 'Martha' neither startles by its freshness nor its force; but the music of it was welcome after the washy 'Traviata' and the poor 'Ballo in Maschera' of Signor Verdi.—Madame Grisi has now only to take her farewell benefit; and she will then, we believe, have closed accounts with her London audience.—The painful pleasure (for such is a theatrical leave-taking) is fixed for Wednesday next. The performance will consist of the first act of 'Norma,' the third act of 'Les Huguenots,' the last act of 'La Favorita.'

HAYMARKET.—A new comedy, by Mr. Planché, founded on the French of M. A. Dumas' 'Un Mariage sous Louis XV,' was produced on Friday week. The incidents are transferred to English ground, and well enough represent the tone of our manners in the eighteenth century. An aristocratic marriage, based on interest, finds Lord and Lady Fitzpatrick in an uncomfortable position. The period, in fact, of their early indifference has been survived, and a different kind of relation, unconsciously to the parties, commenced. Events, at last, show that they have taken an interest in one another's movements; this gradually ripens into mutual affection, and thus the temptations by which both were surrounded are finally counteracted and surmounted. Mr. Charles Mathews comported himself with a due degree of aristocratic ease; but Mrs. C. Mathews was certainly too demonstrative. An amusing part is introduced for Mr. Buckstone, that of a retired market-gardener, who is solicited to become a Member of Parliament, but desires to test his wife's fidelity before he accepts the invitation. Mr. Howe, her former lover, is appealed to by the feeble-minded husband, and lends his aid in a vain endeavour to shake the lady's constancy.

Another part, contrasting with the tone of manners in high life, is rather obstreperously interpreted by Mrs. Wilkins, as a vulgar aunt of the lady's, who arrives on the scene to interpose her inefficient aid in the solution of the fashionable difficulties under which the wedded couple labour. After the play, Mr. Buckstone delivered his usual annual Address, in which he adverted to the successes of the season. We quote a sentence or two:—"The Overland Route" has been taken 163 times.—"The Babes in the Wood" wandered 32 nights before they were buried.—"A Duke in Difficulties" did not leave the manager in any.—"Black Sheep" produced amongst us many good legs of mutton.—"The Miller and his Men" brought an excellent supply of grist to our mill,—our pantomime, "Queen Lady-bird," flew away home for 70 nights.—"Fitzsmythe, of Fitzsmythe Hall," was intruded upon on 54 occasions,—and therefore, as regards the success, and when I think of the unusual competition in the dramatic world that has existed, I may fairly quote the second title of to-night's new comedy, and say, 'it might have been worse.' The address was greatly applauded, and the author honoured with a shower of bouquets. Among them was a laurel-crown, which Mr. Buckstone placed on his head, assuming a comic dignity as he passed from the stage. Such "admirable fooling" greatly pleased the audience.

PRINCESS'S.—Miss Mary Provost, an American lady, said to be the grand-daughter of the first bishop of the Established Church in New York, made her debut at this theatre last week in the character of *Rosalind*, in Shakespeare's 'As You Like it.' We regret that, as an actress, this lady is wanting in that delicacy of touch which is required in such a part, though she has evidently a fair amount of intelligence, and occasionally showed great cleverness in her by-play. Mr. Phelps was the *Jaques*, and supported the character with his usual exactness. The play was altogether very smoothly and carefully rendered.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster made a speech after the last performance of 'The Colleen Bawn' on Saturday, in which he stated that in London and the provinces, Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault had acted in the piece for more than 360 successive nights. On Monday, he re-appeared in 'The Dead Heart,' to which was added a farce called 'The Pretty Horsebreaker,' the materials of which are sufficiently obvious from the title. Such occasional pieces may be safely left to speak for themselves.

STRAND.—Miss Marie Wilton has assumed a new character in a piece recently produced, entitled 'More precious than Gold,' which proves to be a new version of 'The Little Treasure,' made by Mr. C. S. Cheltnam. In the assumption of this simple part, Miss Wilton is less happy than in the generality of her impersonations.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Dr. Bennett has been applied to (as we hold was fitting) to compose the English music for the Great Exhibition of 1862, and to conduct his own composition, as was no less fitting.

It appears that there is to be an instrumental Solo at the Birmingham Festival; played by Miss Arabella Goddard.

Among the concerts of the week, that of Madame Corinna de Luigi, has been held. The lady may be remembered to have sung in England some years ago as pupil of Signor Rossini—one of the many holders of "testimonials" from the maestro.—The last opera-concert took place at the Crystal Palace yesterday. These have hardly been as successful as usual, we are told.—Mr. F. Penna's song-entertainment is over for the season.—We should notice that an agreeable feature in Mr. Buckstone's benefit performance was the gleesinging of Miss Fosbrooke, Mrs. Dixon, Messrs. Matthison and Hodson, who have formed themselves into a party called the "Vocal Concert Quartett," and are likely to enjoy a fair share of patronage. This, by the way, may be mentioned as an offset of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir.—In our list of London concerts and performers during

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the passing season, it would seem that some have been overlooked, which, and who, have "made *furor*" here, if we may believe Parisian journals. Let us rectify a mistake somewhere by assuring such French readers as the *Athenæum* possesses that certain of the artists, successful according to the French musical press, have come and gone without making the slightest noise. M. Sarasate, the violin-player, is one—M. Engel, who delights in the harmonium, another. The mischief done by such mis-statements, easily to be confounded with self-praise, rises up too perpetually not to make rectification of statements so utterly baseless a duty—even though it drive us on the disagreeable task of authenticating the truth by singling out instances. A few days more, and the artists now in London will be scattered hither and thither; to begin anew their exhausting career at the different foreign "waters" or home provincial festivals. The life totally without rest or pause which those making their way *will*, lead, tells badly for Art, let it indicate over so clearly the desires of a public whose interest in music multiplies at the rate of "compound interest."

At last, largely owing, we believe, to the persistence of Prof. Donaldson,—the sum of 2,000*l.* has been wrung from the administrators of the Reid legacy, so often referred to, and a new organ, purchased therewith from Mr. Hill, our well-known builder, has been placed in the music class-room of the Edinburgh University. The instrument has four manuals and a pedal-board, contains 2,580 pipes, 40 stops, and 5 couplers. Let us hope that it will be wisely turned to account.

A pungent and thoroughly well-reasoned article in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 11th ult. must not be overlooked, for its coincidence in tone with the shorter paragraph devoted by us a fortnight since to the prospectus of "the English Opera Association (limited)." Our contemporary goes at length into the scheme, with its magnificent financial plans of raising 50,000*l.* by shares of 2*l.* each,—its no less magnificent laws and by-laws, providing for a number of "fingers in the pie" rare in the annals of projection,—and comments on the construction of the Committee as little calculated to gain confidence or to insure united and harmonious action. Perhaps if such remonstrances become more general, they may save well-intentioned persons from wasting their time and energy on schemes which offer not the slightest rational hope of success.

Madame Viardot was to re-appear at the Grand Opéra, in the part which she exhausted once for all when "creating" it there—in M. Meyerbeer's *Fides*—on Wednesday last.

M. Benazet's usual liberal musical entertainments are to be offered as usual to the players, idlers, and invalids of Baden-Baden in August. The customary grand concert, conducted by M. Berlioz there, will include his 'Harold' Symphony and selections from his 'Requiem.'—The coming German opera-season at Vienna is to open with a translated version of Donizetti's 'L'Elisir.'—Signor Verdi's 'Il Trovatore' is chosen for the King's birthday at Hanover. Great news, this, for the musicians of the future!—Better tidings, for all the world's sake, are those which announce the coming revival of Spontini's 'Nourmahal' at Berlin.—We can add to the above a little opera-gossip from a private letter. "Did you happen to hear," writes our Correspondent, "that the Dresden *prima donna*, Madame Burde-Ney, has positively refused to sing in any of Herr Wagner's operas? By this she risked her engagement: one with a high salary; but the manager was put to silence by her demanding a jury of vocalists, who agreed that Herr Wagner's was no vocal music at all, nor what a singer should be required to sing." Most cases of self-assertion such as the one recorded imply a false principle. Let it be recollected, however, that instrument-players cannot play what is written out of their instrument, and that a Mozart changed the well-known supernatural music of the cemetery-scene in 'Don Juan,' in accommodation of a recalcitrant trombonist. "Heaven forbid," said the great master (in nothing greater than in the obligingness of genius) "that

I should teach you to play on your instrument!"—and altered the part accordingly. But the new Germans—not quite Mozarts—treat the voice *Legree*-fashion;—brutally, as despots use their slaves. —Strange as it will seem to those who cling to by-gone reputations, and who, confounding North and South, still cling to the idea that wherever the German tongue is spoken the land flows with "the milk and honey" of music,—it may be told that last month a festival of male part-singers was held in one of the Danube towns for the first time—Krems having been the village-town selected. The contingent of singers was made up from places as far off as Vienna and Prague, Presburg, Salzburg, and Budweis—and from the neighbouring towns and villages, which give so picturesque a beauty to the noble Austrian river.—A prize has been offered by the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna for two new symphonies to be performed there during the coming concert-season. The umpires named are Dr. Ambros of Prague, Herr Hiller of Cologne, Dr. Liszt of Weimar, Herr Reinecke of Leipzig, and Herr Volkemann of Peth.—Among late musical publications from the German press may be signalized a new pianoforte *Concerto* by Herr Brahms (which may be worth looking after), and an edition of the pianoforte score of Mr. Wallace's 'Lurline,' with German text.—Sebastian Bach's Christmas Oratorio is now under revival in many German towns, Stuttgart among the number.—We cannot close a paragraph of German miscellanies better than by this announcement, which is one that long ago ought to have been made in London:—had the Bach Society really lived elsewhere than on paper, and among a few professors expending their energy on raptures, in places where the public doth not enter. It would be well to make the performance of this Oratorio one of our English offerings during the next musical season, which will be rich in patronage, and should be full of activity.

MISCELLANEA

Fasting in Scotland.—Mr. Buckle has, in regard to this subject, fallen into a strange error which pervades many pages of his second volume, and calls forth from him some strong reflections which, in Scotland, can only be felt as ludicrous. Giving a minute account of a correspondence between the Presbytery of Edinburgh and Lord Palmerston, in 1853, when the cholera impended, he presumes that when the Presbytery proposed "a day of fasting and humiliation" a literal and corporeal fast was contemplated. Now while the name of fasting remains, the thing, except among the few Roman Catholics and, perhaps, also a very few Ultra-Episcopalian, has long ceased in Scotland. It may, without the least hesitation, be affirmed that had the demand of the Edinburgh Presbytery been complied with, not a single human being would have fasted or thought of fasting. There would merely have been on a certain day public worship. Whatever may have been the superstition of Scotland, it has long ceased to take the direction of fasting, which is rather regarded as a Popish observance, and has its share of the general abhorrence and contempt of Popery. The parochial fast-days have, indeed, been absolutely reversed in their use, and are to some extent fast-days. It were better that the name should follow the desuetude of the reality, though no one could anticipate that it should so oddly deceive a man of such intelligence and discernment as Mr. Buckle. There is reason to believe that actual fasting in Scotland did not long survive the cessation of the troubles of the Scotch Church in 1688. From that epoch it seems to have silently and gradually declined. It is difficult to say when it finally died out; but it is certain that, with the slight exceptions already admitted, no one now living, in Scotland, ever fasted or remember any who did. K.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. R.—T. B.—G.—E. G. R.—D. F.—H. H.—E. R.—The New Philosophy.—C.—G. N.—L. M.—E. V.—received.

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